The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The Communist Occupation of Changsha

Wang Ching-wei's Russian Policy and the Chinese Communists

Economy-Convenience Theory for Foreign Clothes, Disputed

The American "China-Town" Parade

By Art Yun

The Indian Situation and the Simon Report

By Bose, Farson and Gregg

The British Authorities and "A Certain Person Named Simpson;" China the Mecca for World Trade Missions; Enforcing Morality on the Chinese Newspapers; Christian Missionaries and the Chinese Revolution; The Mexican Debt Settlement of Interest in China; Railway Conditions in Manchuria, by John J. Ehrhardt; China, as Viewed from New York; Birth and Death Rate in Chinese Cities for 1929; Significant Changes in China's Political Geography, by Chen Tsung-hsi; Some American Business Opportunities; How Chinese and Russians Produce Vodka and Hanshin, by E. U. Barung; British Rule in India Oppressive, by Rash Behari Bose; The Terror in India, by Negley Farson; India and the Simon Commission, by Richard B. Gregg.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1930 VOLUME 53, NUMBER 9

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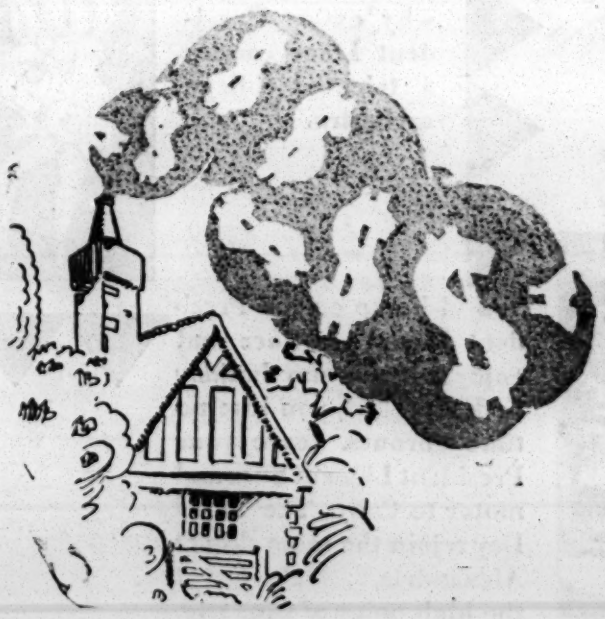

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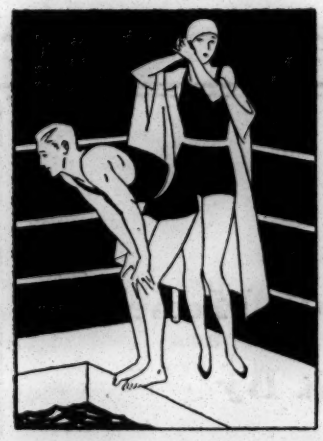

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The China Weekly REVIEW

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Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME 53 SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1930 NUMBER 9

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1971.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

NOTICE

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW HAS DISCONTINUED ALL CONNECTION WITH THE WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION, FORMERLY ITS, BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE IN NEW YORK. DATING FROM MARCH 1, 1930 ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS OR INQUIRIES PERTAINING TO ADVERTISING OR SUBSCRIPTION SHOULD BE SENT DIRECT TO THE OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, No. 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

MEXICAN DEBT SETTLEMENT OF INTEREST IN CHINA

THERE have been so many points of similarity in the Mexican and Chinese revolutions that it should be a matter of considerable interest to the Chinese that Mexico, after about twenty years of domestic and international complications, has finally succeeded in adjusting her defaulted debt problem. The exact terms of the debt settlement were not clear from the brief *Reuter* report which was published in the Shanghai newspapers on July 27, but the report stated that Mexico's total debt of G.$513,000,000 had been scaled down and refunded into G.$492,000,000 five percent bonds. Also, it was stated that the defaulted interest charge amounting to G.$200,000,000 had been substantially reduced. The Mexican Government's direct debt had been cut to G.$267,000,000 and will be guaranteed by a lien on the Customs revenues. The Mexican state railways, long insolvent, are to be reorganized and hypothecated to cover the railway debt, which has been cut to G.$225,000,000. The new bond issues (apparently covering both direct Government debt and railway debt) will run for a period of 45 years. The agreement was signed by Dr. Decca, Mexican Minister of Finance and T. W. Lamont (Morgan and Company), who has served as the chairman of the International Committee of Bankers.

The Mexican revolution from a modern standpoint began in 1910 with the overthrow of President Diaz, a dictator who had ruled for nearly forty years with little constitutional restraint, but in whose reign the country prospered due to railway construction and industrial and mineral development. The story of the Mexican revolution since 1910 in many significant ways, parallels the story of the Chinese revolution since the overthrow of the Manchus—the rivalries of generals, banditry, communism and even to an alliance with Soviet Russia and the wholesale appointment of Soviet advisers sent from Moscow. Also there has been the usual foreign intrigue, intervention and threats of intervention, quite similar in the cases of both China and Mexico. But out of the turmoil of the past two decades, the real Mexico, that is the Mexican peasant has gradually emerged and the foreigner, including the half-caste Spaniard, relict of earlier colonial days, has disappeared as the governing influence. Mexico apparently has now reached a point of stabilization; most of the rebel generals have either died violent deaths, left the country, or submitted to

the authority of the Government. The last chapter was covered in the news report of last Sunday which told of the refunding of the defaulted debt!

THE BRITISH AND "A CERTAIN PERSON NAMED SIMPSON"

ACCORDING to reports which appeared in the Chinese newspapers as well as the official *Kuo Min* news agency on Tuesday of this week, the National Government has lodged a further protest with the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, regarding the activities of Lenox Simpson, British writer and propagandist, who took over the Tientsin customs house sometime ago on behalf of Marshal Yen Hsi-shan. The report issued by the *Kuo Min* agency stated that in view of the fact that Simpson, a British subject, was guilty of aiding and abetting the Northern rebels, that he was subject to deportation by the British authorities. The *China Press*, one of the local British newspapers, on Monday, July 28, published in its leading column on the front page the following report by a legal advisor of the National Government, calling attention to the particular clauses in the British Orders in Council which give the British authorities power to bring a legal action against Simpson:

> "It is generally believed that Simpson would be liable to capital punishment if the National Government should get hold of him. Regarding the question whether he has committed any offences punishable under British law, some eminent lawyers have expressed the opinion that he may be prosecuted at least for two offences under the Order in Council of March 17, 1925.
>
> "Section 80, paragraph (1), of the Order provides that "every British subject who permits, publishes, or offers for sale any printed or written newspaper or other publication containing seditious matter shall be guilty of a grave offence against this Order, and may, in addition to, or in lieu of, any other punishment, be ordered to give security for good behaviour or to be deported." And "matter calculated to excite tumult or disorder or to excite emmity between the Government of China and its citizens, shall be deemed to be sedicious matter" within the meaning of the paragraph just quoted.
>
> "It seems that Simpson may be accused of such an offence, in view of the fact that he wrote many articles in the Peking *Leader* seditiously attacking the National Government and its authorities.
>
> "Another offence with which Simpson may be charged, according to the best legal opinion, comes under Section 75, paragraph (1), of the Order in Council of 1925, which reads, "If any British subject, without His Majesty's authority, proof whereof shall lie on the party accused, levies war or takes any part in any operation of war or hostilities in China, or aids or abets any person in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion against the Government of China, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and, on conviction thereof shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding two years, and with or without a fine not exceeding £500, or to a fine not exceeding £500 without imprisonment."
>
> It is further provided that every conviction under the provision above quoted shall of itself make the person liable to deportation.
>
> Applying these provisions to Simpson's seizure and occupation of the Chinese Customs at Tientsin under the orders of Yen Hsi-shan the best advocates are unanimously of the opinion that he would have little chance of escaping from punishment and deportation. For there is not the slightest doubt that Simpson's action in this regard constitutes aiding and abetting the rebellion against the existing Chinese Government which is recognized by all the foreign Powers including Great Britain.
>
> "The very purpose of Section 80 of the Order in 1925 is clearly for preventing British subjects in China from taking part in any war or insurrection levied against the Chinese Government. That the Order is meant to be very stringent and effective, may be seen from the fact that, departing from the usual British criminal procedure, it requires the accused to prove his innocence.
>
> "It will be interesting to see whether this law will be carried out in the present case or will remain a dead letter."

When Simpson's action was officially brought to the attention of the British Government several weeks ago through a question in the House of Commons, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied to the effect that the Northern militarists "in association with a certain person named Simpson" had forcibly seized possession of the Tientsin customs house and had ousted the Chinese Government's employes.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES AND THE CHINESE REVOLUTION!

READERS of *The Review* who have followed discussions pertaining to the Christian missionary problem in China which have appeared in these columns in recent weeks, will be much better prepared for a clear understanding of the most recent crisis than those who have depended upon the newspaper reports alone. We make this statement because the present crisis affecting Christian missions is not confined to China, but affects the whole Christian church throughout the world, and particularly in the United States. That leaders of the Christian missionary movement in China realize the truth of this has been indicated in articles and editorial discussions which have appeared in the missionary and church press. For example, the *Chinese Recorder*, chief journal of the protestant missionary bodies in China, recently suggested the appointment of a research commission for the purpose of making a detailed investigation into the problem of Christian missions in China and causes for their apparent decline.

There is hope that something constructive will result from the so-called "General Workers Conference of the United Church of Christ in China," which is meeting in Hangchow, the capital of Chekiang province, this week, because a chief subject of discussion will be the recent rejection (see issue of *The Review* for July 26) by the Ministry of Education of a petition signed by fifteen Christian denomination asking the National Government to rescind certain regulations pertaining to religious instruction and religious exercises in primary and middle schools. The reply of the Minister of Education, Dr. Mon-lin Chang, concluded with the significant declaration, "Let this be considered final and not subject to further review!".

There will be some members of the Missionary community who will claim to see the continuing influence of Moscow in this declaration of the

National Ministry of Education, but they will be wrong on this score for no one can accuse Dr. Mon-lin Chiang of Russian inclination: he received his higher educational training at Columbia University and his inspiration from the instruction of Dr. John Dewey, America's foremost liberal philosopher who probably has had a greater influence upon modern American education than any other one man. Short-sighted members of the missionary community who have attributed most of their troubles to the communistic and anti-Christian teachings of the Soviet Russians, have overlooked the fact that most of China's present day educators have received their training at Teachers College of Columbia University or in the modern schools of Germany. Also, they overlook the fact that Western exchange professors, including Dr. John Dewey of Teachers College, have exercised a tremendous influence upon the trend of modern scientific philosophic education in China, an influence which is now becoming evident in the Chinese drift away from sectarian religious education as offered in the Mission schools.

We do not mean to infer that the Soviet anti-Christian campaign has not been without influence in China. The Russian "anti-God" campaign has had tremendous influence, due chiefly to the fact that the bolshevist propaganda has linked up the Christian missionary effort in China with the so-called Western "Imperalistic" aggression in China. At the height of the radicalist activities in 1926-1927-1928, China was placarded with posters showing western imperialists carrying a rifle in one hand and a Bible in the other. This propaganda was largely responsible for the attack on Christian missionaries in Nanking in 1927 and undoubtedly had much to do with numerous murders of Christian missionaries in various parts of the country since that time.

No one of intelligence will dispute the element of Soviet Russian influence in the recent wanton destruction of mission property by the Chinese communists in Changsha, described elsewhere in this issue of *The Review*. In this case the Chinese communist forces, according to the evidence of persons familiar with the situation, receive their instructions and operate in accordance with plans outlined by the Third International at Moscow. Obviously there is more behind the present developments in Hunan province than ordinary Chinese banditry with which the world has been familiar for several years.

Unfortunately, the attitude of certain of the reactionary or to use a more expressive word, "die-hard" members of the missionary community toward the Chinese revolutionary movement, has had much to do in stimulating the so-called "anti-Christian" movement among the Chinese. Another element, recently emphasized in editorials which have appeared in the *Christian Century*, which has injured the Christian missionary cause in China has been sectarianism, or lack of unity among the Christian churches themselves. This was emphasized in the fact that signatures of representatives of *fifteen different religious denominations*, appeared at the bottom of the recent petition to the Chinese Government, asking for a rescinding of the recent anti-religious regulations of the Chinese Government in respect to religious instruction in primary and middle-schools. This weak spot in the Christian missionary front, is not, of course, confined to China: its ramifications extend throughout the whole protestant Christian edifice in Western lands. Generally speaking, Christian missionaries in China are more liberal in their views than are the home churches which send them out and support them, but the divisions which exist on the Protestant front in China, a reflection of the divisions which exist at home, undoubtedly have had a weakening influence upon the whole structure from the standpoint of its appeal to the Chinese people. That the more far-sighted missionary leaders in China have recognized this situation has been shown in their efforts to unify their work through such organizations as the National Christian Council and otherwise. However, sad to relate, the unification movement has its powerful opponents. This was emphasized two years ago when a movement of Chinese Christians to form themselves into a "United Christian Church of China" received strong opposition at the hands of some of the more powerful missionary bodies. That this division which exists in the Western missionary structure has played into the hands of its enemies, was shown in the recent reply of the Minister of Education to the missionaries' (or the Chinese Christians') petition.

With several of the most influential members of the National Government professing Christians themselves, it is difficult to imagine that government's adoption of unalterable anti-Christian regulations. In fact, there seemed to be some indication of fear of self-weakness in the Government's recent reply to the protestant missionaries' petition. If the National Government had its own educational structure firmly established, it probably would have no fear of the competition of the missionary schools, but the trouble is, the Chinese Government's educational program is not firmly established and suffers chiefly from lack of funds, and undoubtedly will suffer from this cause for many years to come. In the meantime the Chinese educational, as well as political leaders generally, are fearful of the influence of a rival educational establishment largely under foreign influence. Another important element affecting the Chinese Government is political. The National Government itself, none too firmly established, is being attacked by political elements which generally have been classified as "reactionary," the most dangerous element being the radical Left Wing in the Kuomintang which is devoted to the principle of a "peasant-labor" revolution. Then below the Left Wing are the Communists and above are the military reactionaries shading off from Feng Yu-hsiang to the worst of the old Anfu and Chihli cliques. In the face of these active political opponents, the National Government at Nanking must watch its steps most carefully. Should it compromise with the Christian elements at this point and modify its educational program, it would immediately lay itself open to attack by its most dangerous political opponents, the Leftists and the Communists. If the missionaries are wise, they will recognize this situation and not aggravate the present crisis, otherwise they may unconsciously be a contributing cause in the downfall of their best friends and the possible ushering in of a regime that might, conceivably, adopt a policy that would make Christian religious effort in China a complete impossibility!

CHINA, MECCA FOR WORLD TRADE INVESTIGATION MISSIONS!

A FEW months ago an important German trade investigation mission spent several months in China investigating the possibilities for an expansion of German industries in this part of the world. Last week all of the local foreign newspapers published telegraphic reports from London stating that the British Government is shortly sending a Trade Mission to China for the purpose of "studying markets" for British manufacturers, the mission to comprise both employers and employes. Canada also has announced an intention of sending a trade investigation delegation to China and last, but not least, the United States Senate has appointed a special committee for the purpose of investigating the whole question Chinese-American trade relations and the bearing of the Sino-American treaties on this problem. The head of the special committee is Senator Key Pittman, spokesman for American silver-mining interests who are seriously affected by the fluctuations of China-American trade. Thus far Japan has made no announcement regarding the sending of a special commission to China, but such action is hardly necessary on the part of Japan because China is constantly being "investigated" by Japanese industrialists who are anxious to keep this country open as a market for the output of their establishments. Australia also should be mentioned as having an interest in Chinese trade, for recently several persons from that land who are interested in China as a market for Australia's surplus wool crop, have been in this country making investigations. The Australians would like to see China develop a wool-manufacturing industry somewhat along the lines of the new woolen industry in Japan which is now absorbing about G$50,000,000 worth of Australian wool annually.

China thus becomes the Mecca for industrialists from all parts of the world who are looking for markets for their surplus output. Naturally their interests do not coincide, for while Australia would like to see China develop a wool-manufacturing business that would absorb the surplus wool of that country, Great Britain, on the other hand, would like to see China continue to purchase large quantities of Britain's surplus production of woolen cloth. England also wants to see China continue as a large purchaser of Manchester cotton goods but here Britain comes into direct competition with Japan which country is also interested in the same thing from the standpoint of the large mills at Osaka. As for America and Germany, they are both interested in China as a selling place for their machinery and as a source of supply for materials. America also is interested in China as a market for the sale of certain essential raw materials, cotton, tobacco, oil, wheat. As for England, the *Reuter* report pertaining to the trade mission stated that the delegation "would represent woolen and engineering as well as the cotton industry." Regarding Canada, she also is interested in the sale of industrial products as well as surplus wheat from her western provinces.

Aside from the purchase of machinery these various high-powered selling schemes directed at China do not accord with this country's widely advertised plans for the development of native industry and the consumption of native, instead of foreign goods. However, despite the official ban on foreign goods, the chances are that the Chinese people will continue for many years to purchase a large proportion of their requirements abroad, the reason being the inability of Chinese manufacturers to supply the demand. The difficulty with Chinese manufacturers is that they have been asleep to tendencies in their own country. For example, the modern Chinese young men and women have practically ceased to purchase the old-fashioned heavy silks and brocades of their forefathers and turned to the modern and more gaily colored artificial silks and woolens of the West. Few Chinese young women want to wear the heavy silks with standarized patterns that their mothers and grandmothers wore, and as for the Chinese young men their inclinations turn toward the more economical woolens of the West and worse (from the standpoint of the Chinese manufacturer) they are turning toward foreign-style clothing in place of the cumbersome long-gowns of their ancestors. The Chinese Government may pass laws galore and the Kuomintang many issue daily manifetoes against the tendencies toward foreign style clothing, but we know of no way in which the Government can compel a shop-clerk to wear a long-gown while riding his bicycle. Either the bicycle or long gown must be given up and since the foreign bicycle has become indispensable, the long Chinese gown must go, despite any regulations that the Government might issue against the use of foreign-style clothing. Likewise, the picturesque Chinese costume can have no place in the modern factory of whirring wheels and belts unless the wearer is willing to take a chance on being sent to the hereafter through the agency of some cog-wheel or revolving shafting. China's salvation depends not on propaganda against foreign things, but in leaning to make them herself. The manufacturer of expensive silks and brocades, instead of trying to compel the younger generations to wear their old-fashioned designs, should wake up to modern tendencies and *produce in China* the new patterns which Young China demands and which Young China is going to continue to wear despite the official edicts! The pressure of Western industrialists is bound to have a speeding-up influence upon the modernization process in China; hence China's main problem should be to to put her political and industrial house in order so as to be in a position to take advantage of the opportunities which are being offered!

ENFORCING MORALITY ON CHINESE PAPERS, BUT . . .

R. T. BRYAN, Municipal Advocate of the International Settlement, last week brought an action against several of the local Chinese newspapers on the allegation that they were publishing "improper" advertisements. All of the foreign newspapers in Shanghai, while giving rather full accounts of the prosecution, neglected to inform their readers regarding the particular advertisements which did not meet with the approval of the Municipal Advocate. A Chinese translator, however, has supplied us with the

information, most of the advertisements being alleged cures for a class of social diseases designated by the Latin word *venereus*, while one Chinese newspaper was charged with publishing an advertisement of an alleged *contra-ceptive*. Whether our Municipal Advocate is opposed to birth-control on the part of the Chinese, was not stated; perhaps he considered the particular remedy that was advertised as being of the "quack" or fake variety. All that was stated about the prosecution was that such advertisements had been prohibited by the Shanghai Municipal Council as well as the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, and since the newspapers had not obeyed a previous warning, prosecution was instituted in the local Chinese District Court.

All fair-minded citizens will applaud the efforts of the Shanghai Municipal Advocate in his attempt to clean up our fair city, otherwise known by such terms as "den of iniquity," "pest-hole of the Orient," depending upon the feelings of the describer, but we can't help calling attention to the defense put up by the Chinese lawyers employed by the accused newspapers, none of which arguments were mentioned in the reports that appeared in the foreign newspapers. For example, one Chinese lawyer asked why the Municipal authorities, instead of prosecuting the Chinese newspapers for publishing the advertisements, did not strike at the real root of the trouble, otherwise the open sale of such nostrums in every drug store in the Settlement. He called attention to the fact that large window displays and posters advertising these remedies were visible from the actual windows of the local municipal building. Declared the lawyer, "Why does the Municipal police department prosecute the newspapers for publishing the advertisements of such medicines, but ignores the actual sale of such products and the plastering of poster-advertisements on walls and bill-boards throughout the city?" Another lawyer went still further and asked why the Municipal police department and the public prosecutor, did not strike at the evil in another way by prohibiting prostitutes from soliciting on the public streets. He claimed that this evil also existed on streets adjacent to the Municipal building and that this was largely responsible for the spread of the diseases that the patent medicines claimed to cure.

One also is led to wonder why the Police Department and the Municipal Advocate have singled out the Chinese newspapers for prosecution for publishing so-called "improper" advertisements, when no action is taken against the foreign exterritorial-protected press in Shanghai, for printing advertisements of a similar or even worse character. For example, *The China Press*, one of the local British newspapers, has been publishing a quarter of a column of classified advertisements of so-called "massage" establishments, the genuineness of many of which one seriously doubts. At least the text of some of these advertisements leads one to speculate upon the real purpose of the institution advertised. The *China Critic*, one of the local English-language weeklies, run by Chinese, recently published an editorial criticism of these "massage" establishments, alleging that many of them were being operated for immoral purposes. The sanctimonious *North-China Daily News*, official British organ, has also been publishing some of these advertisements, but not so many as *The China Press* published—which leads one to wonder whether *The China Press* is a better organ for this class of advertising, or whether the *N.-C. D. N.* investigates all such advertisements offered and rejects those that are "immoral." And while on the subject of advertising in the local foreign newspapers, *The Shanghai Times*, another British morning paper, for many months published an advertisement of a patent-medicine of the "contra-ceptive" class. but no official notice was taken of the publication by the local municipal authorities. We have no desire to defend the local Chinese newspapers for their publication of allegedly "improper" advertisements; rather, the contrary, but it would be interesting to know why the Municipal Advocate of the International Settlement only considers such advertisements improper and in violation of local regulations when they appear in the Chinese newspapers. Perhaps he thinks the Chinese population should be protected, while the local foreign population, readers of the foreign press, should have sense enough to protect itself against the inducements offered by "improper" advertisements in the pages of their favorite newspapers.

Several months ago the Municipality of Greater Shanghai (Chinese city) announced its intention of establishing a municipal laboratory for the purpose of making an analysis of all medicines imported into China for the use of the Chinese people. What has happened to this project no one seems to know, but this, in our opinion, is the proper way to handle this subject. What the Shanghai Municipal Council as well as the Municipality of Greater Shanghai should be interested in is the genuineness of medicines offered for sale in China. Obviously all quack remedies, or those containing harmful ingredients, should be barred from sale in the country. As for the legitimate remedies, proved legitimate through expert chemical analysis, their sale should be permitted and there should be no restrictions placed on their advertisements in the daily newspapers.

Wang Ching-wei's Policy Toward Russia and the Chinese Communist Situation!

IT WAS an interesting coincidence that a Chinese communist army, operating in accordance with plans and instructions of the Soviet Third International at Moscow, should have occupied Changsha, commercial, educational and political metropolis of Hunan province, only a few days following the emergence of Wang Ching-wei, leader of the Kuomintang Left Wing, from political retirement. Wang Ching-wei, Left Wing leader, arrived in Peiping on July 24 and immediately announced his intention of establishing a provisional government: The communist army under the notorious leaders, Ho Lung, Chu Teh and Pan Teh-huai, occupied and began the pillaging and burning of Changsha on July 28, just four days

following Wang Ching-wei's arrival in Peiping. There was, of course, no direct connection between these two developments—the emergence of Wang Ching-wei from political retirement and the occupation of Changsha by Russian-inspired Chinese communists—but the two events have created a deep impression on the minds of both Chinese and foreigners in connection with the present serious political situation prevailing in the country.

The anxiety with which these events have been viewed has been considerably aggravated by Wang Ching-wei's announcement in an interview in Peiping on July 29, that he favored resumption of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. According to a telegraphic summary of Mr. Wang's statement by *Reuters* which was published in the *North-China Daily News* on July 30, Mr. Wang stated that China could not return "to the old relations of a close imitation of the Soviet such as existed before the break with Communism," but suggested that China's new relations with the Soviet should be somewhat along the lines of present Anglo-Soviet relations, otherwise a renewal of "political, social and trade intercourse." In this interview as well as other interviews with the Left Wing leader which have appeared in the newspapers since his arrival in Peiping, Mr. Wang has severely criticised Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the National Government for their course in breaking off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government over the Chinese Eastern Railway question last year, declaring that the C. E. R. issue "should have been settled by negotiations, by peaceful means, instead of "provoking a war." He declared that it was "highly desirable" to restore diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, but on the other hand stated that after the present military situation had been settled, "that there must be a national movement against the 'red' bandits in the South."

Both Chinese and foreigners who have been watching political tendencies in China recently, have found cause for serious anxiety in Mr. Wang's declarations on the Russian question, in view of the recent communistic developments in Hunan province. Briefly, they have asked just how Mr. Wang would go about suppressing the red elements in South China, who are avowedly in open alliance with the Soviet, after he had resumed full diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. In other words, they believe that a resumption of full diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, would immediately have the effect of strengthening the position of Russia's political allies in South China. The resumption of full diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia would enable the U. S. S. R. to return all of her diplomatic and consular officials, agents of state trading monopolies, agents of the secret police (G. P. U.), correspondents of the official *Tass* news service, and so on, to Chinese soil. After this had occurred, China would find herself completely hamstrung, in preventing Soviet intrigue with red seditious elements intent upon overthrowing the Chinese Government and the establishment of a Soviet administration in China. It was just this situation which forced the Manchurian authorities, with the approval of the National Government, to break off relations with Soviet Russia in that area last year. China did not purposely seek "war" with the Soviet over the C. E. R. question last year, and only decided upon a definite break in relations following the failure of all other methods including "peaceful negotiations," to prevent Soviet intrigue in the country. In view of the Red invasion of Chinese territory last year and the open Soviet attempt to annex a large section of the Chinese domain, many thoughtful Chinese as well as foreigners, have expressed considerable amazement at Wang Ching-wei's declaration favoring the resumption of full diplomatic relations with the U. S. S. R., particularly in view of the critical relations now existing between the two countries in respect to the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway. They have pointed out that a Chinese delegation, headed by Moh Teh-hui, has been in Moscow for several weeks trying to reach a "peaceful" adjustment of the C. E. R. problem, but have been unsuccessful because of the exorbitant demands of the Soviet Government which no self-respecting government in China could accept.

Although Wang Ching-wei has been in Peiping for several days, there apparently have been no further definite moves toward the establishment of a provisional or opposition government, despite declarations of intentions on the part of various military and political leaders tending in that direction. According to a statement of Chu Ao-hsiang, Yen's commissioner of foreign affairs in Peiping, on July 19, the delay in the formation of a government has been due to the desire on the part of the leaders to await the arrival of several more members of the so-called "second central executive committee of the Kuomintang," who were expected within two weeks. The arrival of these leaders, according to Mr. Chu, would provide the necessary quorum for the formation of a government. Another element which undoubtedly has delayed action regarding the formation of a provisional government in Peiping, has been uncertainty regarding the attitude of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and other political and military leaders in the Three Eastern Provinces, who, according to report, have not looked kindly upon a Left Wing Government in Peiping that would have the support of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, a traditional "enemy" of Manchuria. Reports which have appeared in the Peiping newspapers have stated that a committee had been appointed to proceed to Mukden for the purpose of interviewing Chang Hsueh-liang, but for some reason the committee had not departed.

The Left Wing leader on July 28, issued a statement outlining his views in respect to the formation of the "new government," the following report by *Reuters* having appeared in the Shanghai newspapers on July 29.

> Mr. Wang declared it was necessary to establish a government in Peking, but that they must first decide on the policy to be followed by the Koumintang and the principles connected with the government. They would then organize a government. The people's conference which would be summoned, the Left Wing leader continued, would consist of bodies such as chambers of commerce, student organizations and labour unions.
>
> **One-Party Rule**
>
> There was no rule in the Kuomintang, Mr. Wang went on, forbidding the formation of other parties, but during the period of reconstruction it was in the interest of the country to allow one party to rule. There was a rule forbidding a counter-revolutionary movement, but the Nanking Government had interpreted this to mean the suppression of all differing from themselves.
>
> Mr. Wang said that his opposition to Nanking was largely based on different views regarding the period of tutelage. The year 1928 was a good time to end

the military periods, for two reasons: first, all the militarists had participated in a demobilization conforbidden these and had used *tang-pus* instead, so that had retired abroad giving assurances to General Chiang Kai-shek that they would not impede him in the work of reconstruction and allowing him a free hand.

Ascendency jO Tang-pus

During the period of tutelage, according to the principles laid down by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the people were to be given many political and personal rights so as to help them towards self-government and the Party was to help the people to democracy, for instance by institutions such as district assemblies. The Nanking Government, however, had forbidden these and had used *tang-pus* instead, so that there was no form of self-government, and the people had less democracy, than under the militarists.

The purpose of the Revolution, Mr. Wang continued, was to obtain democracy, but instead they were getting a dictatorship; so now he felt they must oppose General Chiang Kai-shek in the ifterest of democracy.

In the new government, Mr. Wang declared, technical experts would be used irrespective of their political views.

Communists' Occupation of Changsha

Communist troops numbering, according to various estimates, from 5,000 to 10,000, occupied the city of Changsha, capital of Hunan province, on the morning of Monday, July 28. The leader of the Communist forces was Gen. Ho Lung, who was associated with the radical Kuomintang administration in Hankow in 1927. Literature distributed in the city following the communist occupation, contained the names of other communist leaders, Peng Tu-Huai and Huang Kung-lueh, whose names frequently have been associated with communist enterprises in Kwangtung, Kiangsi and Hunan in the past three years.

According to reports from authoritative sources at Hankow, the Communist "army" which occupied Changsha on the morning of Monday, July 28, advanced on the city from the east where it apparently had been secreted in the mountainous districts along the Hunan-Kiangsi border. Taking advantage of the withdrawal of the Government troops to the North for use in the Government's military campaign against Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan in Honan and Shantung, the Communist forces first attacked and captured Pingsiang to the south and east of Changsha. The Government troops under Gen. Ho Chien, head of the Hunan provincial government, which opposed the communists at Pingsiang, were defeated and dropped back to Changsha, but fearing their ability to hold that city, they evacuated the provincial capital to the vicinity of Liling. The communists therefore were enabled to occupy Changsha without opposition.

The first action of the communist forces, following the occupation of Changsha was to burn the Hunan provincial government buildings, including all records that had not been removed, and also the official residence of the provincial governor, Gen. Ho Chien. According to reports received in Shanghai on July 29, through the Japanese *Rengo* service, the fires started by the communists had spread to other parts of the city. The *Rengo* report stated that the communists in occupation of Changsha were the same that had occupied and terrorized Yochow and possibly Tayeh several weeks earlier. Since that time they apparently had secreted themselves in the mountainous districts along the Kiangsi-Hunan border awaiting for the withdrawal of the Government troops to the North.

There were four foreign gunboats (1 American, 2 British and 1 Japanese) anchored in the Siang river, adjacent to Changsha, at the time of the communist occupation of the city. Owing to the rapid fall of the water and the impossibility of extending protection to foreign property, the foreign gunboats evacuated all foreign women and children, excepting two Americans who decided to remain, and withdrew to a point about five miles down the Siang river to the north of the city. The American river patrol boat, *Pelos* which was stationed at Changsha, was struck once by rifle fire, but no damage resulted.

A detailed report regarding the occupation of the Hunan provincial capital stated that immediately following the capture of the city by the communists all government buildings, offices and yamens, were set on fire and the city thoroughly looted by the red soldiers, following which the reds turned the place over to the rabble of the city to complete the looting process. Whether burning and looting extended to foreign mission and other private property was not stated, but fear was expressed that the British and Japanese consular premises located on an island in the Siang river, would also be looted and burned. The American consular premises, also located on the island, was abandoned three years ago and had not been reopened. Two American missionaries, the Rev. W. H. Lingle of the Northern Presbyterian Mission and the Rev. Allen N. Cameron, of the Broadcast Tract Society, both of whom classed themselves as "conscientious objectors," refused to leave the city when the other foreigners were evacuated. Miss Maud Russell of the Y. W. C. A., who at first had refused to depart, finally consented to leave and departed on the *U. S. S. Pelos*. One Italian Catholic priest, Fr. Baima, was taken captive. So far as was known yesterday all other foreigners including missionaries and staffs of the large foreign firms, including the oil companies, employes of a German import and export house, and more than 100 Japanese were all removed from the city prior to the communist occupation.

One of the American residents of Changsha, upon his arrival at Hankow expressed the belief that the communists probably would remain in occupation of the city for a period of a week or ten days before Gen. Ho Chien, provincial commander, could get his forces into shape for a battle with the well organized and munitioned communist "army." It was reported that several officials, including a brother of Ho Chien, were captured by the communists and beheaded. About 10,000 Chinese residents of the city, including the propertied and educated elements in the population, fled prior to the communist occupation.

A report dealing with the Changsha situation, circulated by *Reuters* on July 28, which apparently was based upon information received by the Legation Corps in Peiping, stated that there were two bands of communists, together numbering about 10,000 men; that they were well dis-

ciplined and had been operating in northern and eastern Hunan for a considerable period. The communist army advanced on Changsha from Pingsiang, where they met and defeated the Hunan provincial troops on July 25. A report which appeared in the *Shun Pao* (Shanghai) on July 28 stated that as a result of communist activities in northern Kiangsi, martial law had been declared in Nanchang, the provincial capital and that Gen. Chang Hui-cha had been appointed emergency commander. Gen. Ho Chien, of the Hunan provincial government had sent reinforcements to Nanchang consisting of two battallions. It was claimed that the communist-bandit force which was advancing on Nanchang had been defeated by the provincial troops at Funcheng, near Nanchang. Gen. Lu Tih-ping, head of the Kiangsi provincial government, had wired to Hankow for reinforcements and also had asked that two bombing planes be sent. Tan Yen-kai, influential member of the National Government (head of the Executive Yuan) in an interview which appeared in the Sin Wan Pao (Shanghai) on July 29 stated that the communist menace in both Hunan and Kiangsi was most serious and asked that strong reinforcements be sent immediately. He also recommended that four Government gunboats be sent to the Siang river for patrol purposes. Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War and Commander-in-Chief of the Government forces at Hankow, called a conference of political and military officials on July 28 to devise means for meeting the communist menace in Hunan province. It was reported that he had ordered a division of well-equipped troops to Changsha for the purpose of driving the communists out of that area.

Gen. Ho Chien, head of the Hunan provincial government, in a recent interview regarding the communist situation in Hunan and Kiangsi provinces declared that the various communist "armies" operating in that district received their instructions direct from the headquarters of the Third International at Moscow and that most of the Chinese communist leaders had received training in Moscow. He said that the communist gangs or armies all followed a regular program in their operations. Upon capturing a city the official government bureaus, particularly those containing the title deeds and property records, were burned, following which the city was thoroughly looted by the communist forces. Then after the communist troops had completed their depredations, the rabble of the city was invited to help themselves and complete the looting process. Any government or provincial officials falling into the hands of the communists were immediately beheaded and in the event property-owners were not able to put up sufficient money for their ransoms, they were also executed. The communists were particularly keen to capture foreigners since this usually resulted in large ransoms being paid, in the cases of missionaries, the ransoms usually were paid by Chinese members of their missions.

Foreign naval authorities in Shanghai this week expressed considerable anxiety regarding the status of foreign residents of Kuling, the well-known Yangtsze river summer resort located in the mountains a few miles from Kiukiang in northern Kiangsi. It was stated that several hundred foreigners had gone to Kuling, despite warnings by the foreign consular authorities and fear was expressed that in the event of serious communist uprisings and depredations in northern Kiangsi, that difficulty might be experienced in removing the foreigners from Kuling to a place of safety. The city of Changsha, capital of Hunan, which was occupied by the communists on July 28, has a population of more than 500,000. It is the largest city and richest prize which the communists have obtained in their depredations lasting over a period of about three years. In addition to being the commercial and industrial metropolis of Hunan province, it is the educational center of the middle-Yangtsze area, being the seat of both mission and Chinese government educational institutions. Prior to the beginning of political complications in 1927 there were fifteen foreign mission organizations which maintained headquarters in Changsha with a personnel numbering probably in excess of 250. Among the best known mission organizations were the Yale in China University, maintained and staffed largely through students, alumni and friends of Yale University. Another notable mission institution was the Hunan Bible Institute, an organization with large campus and palatial buildings financed through donations by certain wealthy residents of Los Angeles. The Presbyterian and Episcopal missions also maintained schools in Changsha as well as Hunan generally. Owing to political complications in recent years the foreign missionary community had been considerably reduced, although it was reported recently that many of the missionaries had returned to their posts in the interior of the province in recent months.

LATEST REPORTS

Reports from authoritative sources at Changsha, which were received in Shanghai on Wednesday, June 30 stated that following the burning of Chinese government buildings and organs, the communists embarked upon a systematic destruction of foreign property in the city. They have also notified the merchants and bankers of the city that the sum of $1,000,000 must be paid upon completion of the destruction of foreign property. It was stated that the communists have evinced no hurry in their preparations for departing from the city; that between 7,000-8,000 communist troops are encamped about three miles from the city limits. The methods which the communists used in organizing their systematic looting and destruction of private property in Changsha apparently had been well planned in advance. Immediately following their occupation of the city, they divided the town into forty or fifty wards, in each of which a "soviet" form of government, administered by former-coolies, was organized, with all the "city soviets" headed up in a central organization.

The looting and burning of private Chinese and foreign property was equally well organized. One "red" soldier, well armed and accompanied by four or five unarmed communists would visit the particular house that had been selected for destruction. Upon arriving at the house, one of the civilian communists would make a speech to the assembled mob, telling them that the communists would not harm the common people and that their purpose was to distribute surplus wealth. The unarmed communists and local sympathizers would then enter the house and re-

move all furniture to the street where it would be auctioned off or distributed to the rabble, following which the rabble would be invited to enter the house and complete the looting process. Then the armed communist soldier would give the word and the house would be burned. The burning of the property usually was handled in such a manner as not to damage surrounding property. It was stated that there were between 4,000 and 5,000 unarmed communists in the city in addition to the communist "army" which had occupied the place.

The communist forces took care to provide protection for the water works and electricity plant and issued regulations against anyone entering or leaving the city after nightfall. Immediately following the occupation, posters were put up offering rewards of $200 for information regarding the whereabouts of foreigners, Chinese officials or Chinese staffs of foreign firms. The foreign residence section located on an island in the Siang river, was isolated from the initial attacks on the city and for a time was not interfered with, but later the offices of the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Texas Company, were looted and the Japanese Consulate and Japanese hospital were both looted and burned. The total amount of foreign property looted and burned to July 30 was between 60 and 70 houses, most of it being missionary property.

It was later discovered that there were four foreigners still remaining in the city. They were the Italian priest, Fr. Baimi, the American missionary, Rev. Cameron and two German businessmen named Pusch and Matskowsky. The Germans were in the southern part of the city where the German business houses were located, but no accurate information regarding their status was available. Another report stated that the Italian Catholic mission had escaped looting due to the payment of a considerable sum of money to the communist leaders. There was no report available regarding the status of the Yale-in-China University and hospital, or the Hunan Bible Institute, but it was believed that neither had been burned. Up to July 30 none of the foreign oil installations had been fired, although such was momentarily expected.

In reference to general conditions in Changsha, observers who were in the city at the time of the communist occupation, stated that there was no general animosity toward the communists except from the standpoint of the well-to-do elements in the population. The communists had sent propagandists out in all directions for the purpose of spreading their doctrines among the provincial troops, the obvious purpose being to prevent a counter attack. Chinese interests in the city had sent out frantic appeals for assistance, asking particularly for airplanes for bombing and reconnoitering purposes. No information was available regarding the whereabouts of Gen. Ho Chien, head of the provincial government, or of the Hunan provincial troops which were expected from the Hunan-Kiangsi border district. It was claimed that the occupation of Changsha would undoubtedly strengthen the morale of the communists and possibly lead to the establishment of a Soviet form of government in Hunan province or possibly in both Hunan and Kiangsi.

COMMUNISTS EVACUATING?

According to a report received in Shanghai on July 31, the communists, having completed the burning and looting of all government offices and considerable foreign property, were preparing to depart from the city with their loot. The U. S. S. *Pelos*, which had been forced to drop down the Siang river owing to the falling water, steamed back to the edge of the city on July 30. It was immediately met with a strong fire from the communists who used both rifles and machine guns. The *Pelos* returned the fire, and according to report silenced the communist batteries. Several American sailors on the *Pelos*, which was commanded by Lt. Commander R. D. Tisdale, were wounded, but none seriously. The number of communists killed and wounded was not known, but according to report was about twenty. The return of the *Pelos* to the city, which was for the purpose of investigating the status of Americans still in the city as well as the status of American property, was reported to have had a considerable effect in speeding up the evacuation of the Chenglingki, located to the north of Changsha. There was also a report in circulation in Shanghai on July 30 that the National Government, fearful of further incidents, had ordered all foreigners to evacuate both Kiukiang and Kuling, but this report could not be confirmed. Foreign naval authorities were reported to have sent extra forces to Kiukiang for the purpose of assisting in the evacuation of foreigners, should such be deemed necessary.

THE MILITARY SITUATION

The outstanding development in the military situation in Honan and Shantung during the week was the reported retirement of Gen. Han Fu-chu, one of the leading National commanders, who, since his retirement from Tsinan, has been stationed on the Tsinan-Tsingtao railway in the vicinity of Weihsien. While there has been no statement from Nanking regarding Gen. Han's reported retirement, there have been several reports from Peiping alleging that Gen. Han had sent out circular telegrams to Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan as well as Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, announcing his retirement. Whether these reports are correct is not known, but officials of the National Government have stated that the Government for some time has been dissatisfied with the attitude of Gen. Han, the dissatisfaction beginning with his evacuation of Tsinan several weeks ago and recently with his failure to launch an attack on the Shansi forces on the Shantung railway. As a result of the dissatisfaction the Government decided some time age to send reinforcements to the Shantung front, the reinforcements consisting of two divisions of Cantonese troops under Gen. Chiang Kuang-nai. This is supposed to have been the reason for Gen. Han's action in announcing his retirement. According to reports circulated by the Japanese *Rengo* service from Shantung, Gen. Han's forces have retreated in the direction of Tsingtao, causing considerable apprehension in that city which is now held by naval forces belonging to the Northeastern section of the National Fleet under Admiral Shen Hung-lieh.

On the Other Fronts

Reports regarding the military situation on the Peiping-Hankow, Lung-Hai and Tientsin-Pukow railway fronts, which appeared in the *Sin Wan Pao*, on July 31 were as follows:

Peiping-Hankow front:—Dispatches from Hankow claimed that Government troops under the direct command of Gen. Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, were being mobilized for a general offensive; that the city of Hsuchang had practically been surrounded and was expected to be captured shortly. According to the report the Kuominchun troops, on the night of July 28, launched a strong attack on the Government positions, but were repulsed.

(Continued on page 347)

Significant Changes in China's Political Geography

BY CHEN TSUNG HSI 陳宗熙

NOTHING significant has been changed since the establishment of the Republic of China until the present Revolution. The present Revolution, though far behind the revolution of France, which brought forth the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity, and the Independence of America, which drove out British imperialism from American soil, has made many changes, the most significant of which is the change in political geography of China.

The Change in the National and Provincial Capitals.

A.—The National Capital

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the late Leader of the Kuomintang, whilst alive, insisted very strongly on the establishment of the National Capital at Nanking. So when the followers of the late Leader got the place in 1927, they quickly went ahead to fulfill his desire. Consequently, then, Peking becomes a historical name. It is anticipated that the new Capital will have an abnormal development and will be in future the center of world politics, commerce and civilization.

B.—The Provincial Capitals

Kiangsu—Originally Nanking was the capital of Kiangsu province. But owing to the removal of the National Capital, Kiangsu must find some other place for its capital, and by a resolution passed by the 96th Meeting of the Kiangsu Provincial Government in 1926, Chinkiang was chosen to take the place of Nanking.

Hopei (Chihli)—Prior to the Revolution, the capital of Hopei province, formerly Chihli, was Tientsin, the leading port of the North. The place, however, is under the thumb of foreign imperialists and, therefore, a refuge for politicians, militarists and even criminals. For this reason, the National Government, through the 152nd Meeting of the Central Political Council, decided that Peiping should be the new Capital.

Kwangsi—From the Ming and Tsing dynasties down to the ushering in of the republican regime Kwelin was the capital of Kwangsi. Now Liuchow (柳州), otherwise Ma Ping Hsien (馬平縣) has been proclaimed by the Provincial Government as the new capital. It is located in the center of the province and surrounded by Linkiang. It has good communication. Besides. the products of the place such as lumber, iron, etc. are plentiful. But on account of the political turmoil, the proclamation has not been put into operation thus far.

Anhwei—It is due to the fact that Anking, the capital of Anhwei, is so poor in communication that it is quite necessary to find a substitute. Hence, Wuhu has been suggested to be the proper substitute.

Change in Some Provincial Districts

Chahar (察哈爾)—Chahar, the Argentina of China as Dr. Sun Yet-sen put it, was formerly a special district. Now it has become a province with Chang Kia Kow (張家口) as its capital. Its administration covers sixteen districts, ten divisions and five tribes of Sih Tsun Kuo La Meng (錫村郭勒盟) and eight divisions of Chahar.

Jehol (熱河)—Jehol, popularly known as "Eastern Mongolia" among the Japanese was hitherto a special area. Now it has been changed to a province with Chengteh as its capital by the decision of the Central Political Council. The change is very desirable and necessary from the standpoint of national defense. The newly-made province governs fifteen hsiens, twelve divisions and eight tribes of Chao Hu Ta Meng (昭烏達盟) and five divisions and two tribes of Tso Sou Du Meng (卓索圖盟).

Suiyuan (綏遠)—By the decision of the Central Political Council, the place, originally also a special district as Chahar and Jehol, has been made a province with Kweisui (歸綏) as its capital. There are sixteen hsiens, six divisions and four tribes of Hu Lan Chah Pu Meng (烏蘭察布盟) seven divisions and one tribe of I Kuh Chao Meng (伊克昭盟) and one division of Tu Mu Ta Bu (土默特部) under its jurisdiction.

Sikang (西康)—Historically, Sikang was a part of Tibet. In the Tsing dynasty it was annexed to Szechwan Province. When Tuan Chi-jui became the provisional chief executive, it was made a special district. Now, seeing that the place has become a happy-hunting ground of the British imperialists, the National Government, as soon as it was founded, lost no time in changing it into a province with Kangting (康定) as its capital on September 5, 1928. Unfortunately, up to the present no provincial government has yet been set up.

Tsinghai (青海)—Tsinghai with Sining (西寧) as its capital is the largest of the provinces. Its original area is approximately 2,400,000 square miles. Should the new capital be added the area, of course, would be larger; eight times larger than Kiangsu. At present there are eight hsiens under its control.

Ningsia (寧夏)—The area of this new province is about 5,000 square miles and the population is about 6,000,000. Its capital is Ninghsia Hsien (寧夏縣). It has altogether nine hsiens under its rule.

Kansu (甘肅)—This is an old province but its area is now greatly reduced as nine hsiens of Ninghsia have been annexed to the Ninghsia Province and eight hsiens of Sining to Tsinghai respectively. Now only sixty-one hsiens remain.

Hopei (河北)—The historical name of Hopei province is Chihli, having Tientsin, Taming, Pooting, Kowpei under its administration. Its area is 115,830 square miles and population is 29,400,000.

The above-mentioned new provinces total six in number. In addition to twenty-two provinces already established, there will be twenty-eight altogether. Such a change, though geographical, has a great bearing upon the national unification and the development of civilization.

The Creation of New Hsiens

Kiangsu—Chi Tung Hsien (啓東縣) recently added to the map of Kiangsu was formerly a patch of sand dunes. As years went by, the sand dunes became a piece of cultivalable land. In the fifth year of the Republic the inhabitants there petitioned for the organization of a new hsien there but they failed. Two years ago the Kiangsu Provincial Government submitted to the Ministry of the Interior the same proposal which the inhabitants had made and after due investigation the Ministry approved of the proposal which later received the sanction of the National Government.

Honan—Four hsiens called Sz-You (liberty), Ping-Teng (equality), Po-Ai (fraternity), and Ming-Chuan (people's right) are added to the province of Honan by the order of the National Government issued recently. The hsien of Liberty was formerly a town of Loyang; the hsien of Equality is situated near Sunghsien (嵩縣); the hsien of Fraternity was a town of Shenanghsien, (柘陽縣) the terminus of the Tao-Tsing Railway; and the hsien of the People's Right was a district of Chuhsien (睢縣).

Liaoning (Fengtien—The two towns called Pachiahen (八家鎮) and Hsiachinchuan (小金川) which belonged originally to Kaiquanhsien (開原縣) and Liquhohsien (昌圖縣) of Liaoning respectlvely, were changed to hsiens by a recent order of the National Government. The new name for the former is Tsingquanhsien (清源縣) while that for the latter is Chingchuanhsien (金川縣). The reason for these changes is different from the preceding cases. Here both places were too distant from the old hsiens and the changes were made for the purpose of facilitating the administration of local affairs.

Kwangsi—As the fruit of the movement of the inhabitants of Wan Chen Too Chow (萬承土州) that place, originally under Yanglihsien (養利縣) of Kwangsi, is now changed into an independent hsien. Its area is approximately 1,200 square miles.

Yunnan—Here we have seven new hsiens created on account of the multiplication of population and the advancement of culture of the natives. They are Che Li (車里), Wu Fou (五福), Fu Hai (佛海), Chen Yueh (鎮越), Loh Shun (六順), Pu Wen (普文) and Kiang Chen (江鎮). In addition to these, there is still one more new administrative district called Linkiang (臨江).

The Abrogation of Old Hsiens

Hupeh—Hsiakowhsien (夏口縣), otherwise a Hankow town, one of the biggest towns in China, was absorbed by the Hankow Special Municipality when the latter was created. Some other districts formerly under the town are also annexed to the Municipality, while some were incorporated into Hanyanghsien, Kiangning, Shanghai, Hangchow, etc.—Public opinion holds that hsiens of Kiangning, Shanghai, Hangchow and what not should be abrogated immediately on the ground that there have been established the special municipality and the Municipal Government for each place. It is of course unwise and expensive from any point of view to have a dual governmental authority in one district.

Organization of the Model Hsien

Chungsanhsien (originally Hsengshanhsien)—It is rather disgraceful that out of 1900 hsiens in China there has never existed a district shining and gigantic enough to be called "model". With this viewpoint the National Government by the decision of the StateCouncil in 1929, appointed a committee of nine including the veteran diplomat Tang Shao-yi, and others to brighten the native place of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Shung San Hsien, with the aim

of making it a model hsien. This step is worth while. Mr. Tang, the aged, is working pretty hard in road construction, erection of factories, opening of schools, and what not. It is generally recognized that the place will be a model one in the not distant future as far as the fine locality, cultured inhabitants, able leaders are concerned—really a Heaven-sent opportunity!

Rendition of Foreign Concessions

Now let us turn to another angle of the subject. One of the outstading issues calling for an immediate and urgent readjustment between Nationalist China and the interested foreign Powers is no other than the burning question of concessions and settlements. For the present, aside from the Russian concessions already handed back to China by the Soviet Authorities, British concessions at Hankow, Kiukiang and Chinkiang and Belgian concession at Tientsin have been restored to China one after another. In order to have a clear cut application to the knowledge along this line, a fuller discussion is given in the following:

Hankow British concession—The rendition of British concession at Hankow suddenly loomed up following the capture of Hankow by the Nationalist forces in Oct. 1926. In order to avoid controversies between the Chinese and the British Marines, the Nationalist Government with the consent of the British Authorities despatched troops to the British Concession to help maintain order there. Meanwhile a provisional committee on the management of the Concession was appointed. The committee consisted of Eugene Chen, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sun Fo and T. V. Soong. From that time on the administrative power of the Concession was really but not formally vested in the hands of the Chinese. It was not until February of the next year that the concession was formally restored to Chinese control by the so-called Chen-O'Malley Agreement and is now known as Special Administrative District, No. 3.

Chinkiang—The question of the rendition of the British Concession at Chinkiang was very smoothly settled because the British Government paid more heed upon Shanghai than upon the place without immense investment.

Tientsin Belgian Concession—The Belgian Government desired, with a view to strengthening the bonds of friendship existing between Belgium and China, to restore on its initiative and without compensation to China the Belgian Concession at Tientsin, which was granted to her by the Sino-Belgian Convention of February 6th, 1902. For this purpose, the two Governments appointed their respective plenipotentiaries for negotiation. More than twenty round-table conferences were held. Finally an agreement between the two parties was concluded, the terms of which are, inter alia, as follows:

(a.) Public Properties of the Belgian Concession . . . belonging to the Belgian Municipality, as well as the bank deposits of the Belgian Municipality, shall be handed over to the National Government of the Republic of China . . .

(b.) Within one month after the coming into force of the present Agreement, the title deeds and certificates of private property issued by the Belgian Consulate for land situated in the Celgian Boncession shall be handed over to the Chinese authority concerned who shall issue in exchange certificates for perpetual lease. A registration fee of one dollar per month shall be charged . . .

(c.) The installations for distribution of electric power in the former Belgian Concessions of Tientsin . . . which have been constructed . . . by the Compagnie de Tramways et d'Eclairage de Tientsin are the exclusive property of the said Company.

(d.) The debts of the Municipality of the former Belgian Concession amounting in total to Tientsin taels 93.826, 48 shall be reimbursed by the Chinese Government to the Belgian Government within six months from the day of the coming into force of the Agreement . . .

Weihaiwei — The leased Territory of Weihaiwei is situated in the north-eastern peninsular portion of Shantung. It consists of the Island of Liu Kung (Liu-Kung-Tao), a few uninhabited islets and an extensive Mainland territory, the whole comprising an area of 285 square miles. In 1898 it was leased to the British Government. At the Washington Conference of 1921, the said Government announced its intention of returning the Territory to China, and a Rendition Agreement had been ready for signature in Nov. 1924, unfortunately the coup d'etat in Peiping occurred and thus necessitated the postponement of such action. Just recently, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is commencing again to prepare to take the Territory back. Thus a commisson consisting of delegates of the said Ministry, Ministry of Navy, Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of the Communications, has been appointed. What will happen in the future remains to be seen.

Nanking, July 25, 1930.

Birth-rate and Death-rate in Chinese Cities, 1929

(Nankai Statistical Service, July 14.)

The Bureau of Statistics of the Legislative Yuan has compiled in the "Statistical Monthly", Vol. 11. No. 2, a table showing the monthly birth rate and death rate (per thousand persons) of seven Chinese cities including Nanking, Shanghai, Peiping, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton and Hangchow, from the statistics furnished by the Health Bureaus of the respective cities. From said table, the tables herewith, which show the following facts, are adapted.

A comparison of the birth rate and the death rate for these seven cities as given in the following tables shows a great deal of variation. Thus, in respect of birth rate, the monthly average is lowest for Tientsin (0.28) but highest for Canton (1.19). In respect of death rate, the highest monthly average belongs also to Canton, and the lowest to Tientsin. In other words, where there is the highest or lowest birth rate there is also the highest or lowest death rate. This variation in birth rate or death rate, which is indeed too great for two cities of a more or less similar nature, commercially if not industrially, gives rise to considerable doubt as to the reliability of the data and the method employed by the Health Bureaus of the respective cities in compiling them.

3. With the exception of Hangchow, the other six cities have each an excess of death rate over birth rate. The monthly average of such excess, is 0.56 for Nanking, 0.18 for Shanghai, 0.15 for Peiping, 0.35 for Tientsin, 0.35 for Hankow, and 0.23 for Canton. For Hangchow there is an excess of birth rate over death rate, namely, 0.22. The excess of deaths over births for six of the seven cities during the year 1929 is given as follows: 3,521 persons for Nanking, 3,196 for Shanghai, 2,421 for Peiping, 5770 for Tientsin, 1,881 for Hankow, 2,171 for Canton. For Hangchow there is an excess of 1,187 births over deaths. Thus, during the year 1929 there is a net loss of 17,773 persons due to the excess of deaths over births or vice versa, in the seven leading cities in China. If the statistics prove to be what they are, this annual loss of urban population should be of great concern to the nation at large.

Monthly distribution of the highest and the lowest birth-rate or death-rate in Chinese cities, 1929

City	Birth rate Month Highest	Birth rate Month Lowest	Death rate Month Highest	Death rate Month Lowest
Nanking	9	7,12	7	11
Shanghai	7	1	8	1
Peiping	11	3,4	7	2,3
Tientsin	1	7,12	3	11
Hankow	12	5	7,8	5
Canton	10	4,6	5,7	8
Hangchow	12	4	9,10	2

Excess of Death-rate over Birth-rate in Chinese Cities, 1929

Month	Nanking	S'hai	Peiping	T'tsin	H'kow	Canton	Hangchow
Jan.	0.53	0.20	0.36	0.30	—	0.10	—0.31
Feb.	0.54	0.20	0.15	0.35	—	0.26	—0.14
Mar.	0.50	0.03	0.17	0.49	—	0.33	—0.21
Apr.	0.47	0.34	0.28	0.39	0.42	0.40	0.11
May	0.71	0.38	0.22	0.32	0.43	0.67	0
June	0.70	—0.01	0.38	0.44	0.41	0.60	—0.22
July	0.83	0.08	0.32	0.39	0.51	0.40	—0.10
Aug.	0.75	0.92	0.16	0.28	0.54	0.20	—0.24
Sep.	0.53	0.33	0.05	0.37	0.28	—0.03	—0.16
Oct.	0.36	—0.06	0.09	0.25	0.24	—0.20	—0.20
Nov.	0.33	—0.26	—0 36	0.22	0.24	—0.10	—0.44
Dec.	0.49	—0.05	—0.03	0.35	0.11	0.10	—0.68
Average	0.56	0.18	0.15	0.35	0.35	0.23	—0.22

Actual number of deaths and births in Chinese Cities, 1929

City	No. deaths	No. births	Excess of deaths over births
Nanking	5,943	2,422	3,521
Shanghai	19,899	16,703	3,196
Peiping	15,511	13,090	2,421
Tientsin	10,492	4,722	5,770
Hankow	3,551*	1,670*	1,881
Canton	13,738	11,567	2,171
Hangchow	5,465	6,652	—1,187
Total	74,599	56,826	17,773

* Including April to December only.

India and the Simon Commission

Richard B. Gregg in the World Tomorrow, July, 1930

AFTER years of delay the Simon Commission, appointed by the British Government to investigate conditions in India and make recommendations for the future political status of that much harried land, has finally submitted the first volume of its report. Judging from the comments published in American newspapers early in June, there is considerable misapprehension regarding the Indian situation among members of the Commission. Moreover, much has happened since the report was written.

In the London *Spectator* for May 31st we find a letter from the special correspondent of that journal in Bombay in which he says in part, referring to Mr. Gandhi's movement:

"The Indian commercial and business classes are, to a great and increasing extent, in sympathy with it. It is quite untrue to assert that support for Mr. Gandhi is confined to the intelligentsia, or to the journalists or their dupes. The movement has permeated all classes. There are distinct signs that Mohammedan aloofness is weakening. It would be a great mistake for the Government to count on solid Mohammedan support. The spirit of sacrifice is abroad, and the discipline and devotion of the Satyagrahis have been great, and have produced a profound effect. The most distinguished member of the Liberal Council, a man who hails not from Bombay but from Northern India, told me yesterday that in his opinion it could not be denied that the country was with Mr. Gandhi, and by "the country" he meant something the existence of which is denied in London but which is very much alive in India. He meant the Indian nation, which we have created, and by which we are now faced."

Merchants Support Movement

There is other evidence to support this opinion. The continued strength of the boycott indicates Indian commercial support. The New York *World* on June 4th and 5th reported that several thousand Mohammedans in Bombay suddenly came out strongly in favor of Gandhi. They formed a procession a mile long and later at a meeting passed resolutions urging all Moslems to take part in civil resistance and boycott British goods. The way in which this civil resistance is gathering momentum, in spite of the imprisonment of almost all its earlier leaders, shows that it is unquestionably a mass movement. This nationalist movement has the initiative. It calls not for waiting but for action—action in which all Indians can take part. The personality and character of Mahatma Gandhi, the unique power of his method of non-violent resistance, and the ideal of national freedom have unified the nation amazingly.

But the members of the Simon Commission apparently do not believe that India is rapidly uniting, for they describe its diversities and opposition groups in detail and at great length. Their statement will be eagerly received by practically all groups of British opinion, for upon that belief in Indian diversity rest all the hopes of Empire. Empires can exist only when the subject nations are split and divided. Since Britain wants *impera* she hopes that the condition of *divide* exists, and she is very reluctant to believe the contrary. The next six months will be a period on the one hand of testing the depth, unity, and power of Indian feeling and will, and on the other of educating Britain to the realities of a situation to which she is now blind. It will be a period of suffering for both nations, but the suffering of Britain will last longer.

The Simon Report clearly states that Great Britain, and especially Parliament, has the responsibility of guiding India, and of deciding how much more power, if any, shall be given to Indians to manage their own affairs. Also it emphasizes the policy of "gradualness." All this reveals underlying assumption of British superiority. British politicians, including the Commission, realize that Indians resent this attitude. They ascribe this resentment to "sensitive pride." But the Indian poet, Rabindranath Tagore, recently told an English audience that "Europe has completely lost her moral prestige in Asia." (See *Manchester Guardian* for May 23rd). If England has lost her moral prestige in India, the attitude of the Simon Commission would not seem conducive to regaining it.

The first reaction in India to Volume One of the report does not look very favorable for the round table conference scheduled for October. To have such a conference at all, Great Britain must persuade really influential Mohammedans and Hindu liberals and moderates to attend. But they do not seem enthusiastic at present.

Even Liberals Criticize Simon Report

The *Christian Science Monitor* of June 10th reports that:

"Indian liberal comment on the Simon Commission report was severely critical. Sir Phiroze Sethna, president of the National Liberal Federation, said that reading between the lines he was tempted to believe that the recommendations still to be made will be such as to give India as little as possible and to keep Great Britain's hold upon her as long as she can.

"Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, member of the Bombay Council, said it was fairly clear that the Commission's recommendations would be of a character which would never satisfy Indian national aspirations.

"H. P. Mody, president of the Bombay Mill Owners Association, declared he was certain that the recommendations would have to be of a most advanced character if they were to receive the slightest consideration in the country."

The *Indian Daily Mail* of Bombay, representing liberal and moderate opinion, calls the report "uninspiring" and a failure. The papers of the Congress group carried such headines as "The Simon Commission Insults India" and "British Domination to Continue."

The only Indian who was reported as looking favorably on the report was Mr. Shankat Ali, the pro-British Moslem leader. According to the New York *Times* of June 11th, he said: "I am anxiously awaiting the second part of the report, but in the meantime I am convinced the Commission has stated the Moslem case very sympathetically." Even that approval is limited.

It seems fairly clear that British concessions will lag far behind Indian desires. Indian moderates and liberals and, I suspect, even the Mohammedans, will be disappointed. I am inclined to believe that there are now relatively few of them who have any faith in British promises or plans. Non-payment of taxes will result in increased British harshness. This in turn will alienate still more Mohammedans and moderates and drive them practically all to Mr. Gandhi's side.

Brutalities at Peshawar

Hitherto we have heard mostly official British reports about events in India, for newspaper reports are of course all censored. However, from now on more of the Indian side may come out. The *New Statesman* (London) of May 31st reports that Mr. Fenner Brockway read aloud in the House of Commons "a hair-raising report by the President of the Punjab Congress Committee on the brutalities inflicted on the Indian crowd at Peshawar." Naturally, the assembled M. P.'s and journalists refused to believe anything but the official reports. Nevertheless, the world-wide rules of evidence warn us to be cautious about accepting the statements of an interested party. If the British send us their reports and ask us to believe them, we are entitled to ask for the uncensored evidence of the Indian opposition also. As Nietzsche says, too much dignity is an indication of inner fear.

It is not improbable that by autumn Britain may find herself facing a substantially united British India and perhaps even a wobbly condition in some of the Indian States. British unemployment will be steadily mounting. Much of the Indian and British army and government expenses would no longer be paid by Indians. Perhaps there might be dissatisfaction among Indian troops and police. We have yet to realize the power of non-violent resistance.

The Simon Commission Report, as I see it, is nothing more than a symbol of self-justification by the British people in this crisis of their Empire. No wonder that it is a best seller in London book shops!

To some readers these views of mine may seem mistaken. But they grow out of an extended and recent residence in India much of which was spent in close contact with Gandhi's movement. I have lived with Indians, I have worn their clothes and eaten their food. I have followed their customs in a sincere endeavor to understand their attitudes, beliefs, and character as completely as possible. I was at Gandhi's Ashram for five days just preceding his famous march to the sea. Night after night I heard him telling the members and volunteers all the details of their future discipline and action. No one who had this experience, who has been enabled, as I have, to make careful, first-hand study of the Mahatma's methods and the movement which he is leading, could fail to be convinced that the British have vastly underestimated Gandhi's influence and the forces for unification that today are sweeping India.

Railway Conditions in Manchuria

(By John J. Ehrhardt, Mukden, in U. S. Commerce Reports for June 9, 1930.)

CHINESE railways are divided into two groups—those under the Minister of Communications at Mukden, and those operated under the Minister of Communications at Nanking.

The railways under the Mukden government are in fairly good financial condition and, up to the past year, were ordering much equipment. Some of the principal purchases of equipment made during 1927-1927 include 200 freight cars, 11 passenger cars, and 6 locomotives, by the Kirin-Hailungcheng Railway; 100 freight cars, by the Shenyang-Hailung Railway: and 5 locomotives and 100 freight cars, by the Hulan-Hailun Railway.

The total mileage of railroads in Manchuria, including the South Manchuria, Chinese Eastern, and the Peiping-Liaoning (Peking-Mukden) Railway from Shanhaikwan to Mukden, is approximately 3,865 miles.

Chinese Eastern Railway

The Chinese Eastern Railway has a total length, including the main line from Manchuli to Suifenho, the Harbin-Changchun branch and other short spurs, of about 1,078 miles. In addition, it has 286 miles of lumber-concession lines, also under joint Sino-Soviet administration.

The railway carried 5,448,558 metric tons of freight during the calendar year 1928 (4,898,885 metric tons in 1927) and 5,147,214 passengers (4,532,064 in 1927. Operating revenues totaled 64,788,358 gold rubles (59,795,797 in 1927); other revenues, 86,534 rubles (178,715 in 1927). Operating expenses, 48,504,568 rubles (40,108,465 in 1927); other expenses, 4.595,440 rubles (3,862,736 in 1927). The gold ruble equals $0.51455.) The railway expended considerable funds for maintenance during 1928, among which was an item for 600,000 ties.

Rolling stock at the end of 1928 comprised 509 locomotives (362 not in operation), 714 passenger cars (262 not in operation), and 9,392 freight cars (3,492 not in operation).

(An article on the Chinese Eastern Railway appeared in Commerce Reports of July 29, 1929.)

South Manchuria Railway.

This railway has a total length, including branches, of 695 miles. The main line, from Dairen to Changchun, is 438.5 miles long. Work is under way on the double-tracking of the main line, and a number of sections have been completed. It is expected that the entire main line will be double-tracked by 1934.

Freight orginated during the year ended March 31, 1929, totaled 16,800,000 tons (15,960,000 tons in 1927-28); freight received, 2,530.000 tons (2,467,000 tons in 1927-28). Passengers carried numbered 9,702,119 (8,263,069 in 1927-28).

Operating revenues for the fiscal year 1928-29 were 118,630,909 yen (113,244,180 yen in 1927-28); other revenues, 121,780,000 yen (107,691,373 in 1927-28). Operating expenses were 36,919,332 yen (39,113,626 yen in 1927-28); other expenses, 153 510,000 yen (133,504,937 in 1927-28). (The yen, in April, 1929, had an exchange value of $0.4462). The increase in operating revenues was due largely to the greater amount of agricultural production and to the increased output of the Fushun coal collieries.

Rolling stock on March 31, 1929, totaled 455 locomotives, 517 passenger cars, and 7,555 freight cars.

Peiping-Liaoning Railway.

The return of the Mukden military forces from Peiping late in 1928 was marked by the capture of considerable railway equipment belonging to the Chinese railways south of Tientsin and Peiping; much of the equipment was placed in operation on the Manchurian railroads, though some of it was returned early in 1929.

The Peiping-Liaoning (Peking-Mukden) Railway was used entirely for transportation of military troops and equipment during 1927-28. At the end of 1928 that section of the railway south of the Great Wall, or south of Shanhaikwan, started operations with headquarters at Tientsin. The section north of Shanhaikwan was managed and operated by the Mukden government. Quite recently the entire railway was brought completely under the Ministry of Communications at Mukden, with head offices located at Tientsin and the director of the Mukden Ministry of Communications acting as directing dean of the railroad. The section of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway within Manchuria is 392 miles in length.

The Tahushan-Tungliaochen Railway (153 miles in length) is a branch of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and is reported to have been constructed with funds out of the earnings of the latter. Construction was undertaken in 1925 and completed in 1929, at an approximate cost of $4,500,000 Mexican. This line links up the Peiping-Liaoning Railway from Tahushan with the Szepinkai-Taonan Railway through the branch of the last mentioned from Liaoyuan to Tungliaochen. Operation of the line has been disrupted, along with difficulties of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway relative to the amount of equipment and financial returns of the railroad. Equipment on this line has been borrowed and transferred from the Peiping-Liaoning and other railroads in North China. Final negotiations have not yet been consummated as to the legal ownership of the equipment now being used.

The Nuerho-Tayaokow Railway (18 miles in length) also is a branch of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and was constructed by the Tung-Tsu Coal Mining Co. for the transportation of coal.

Szepingkai-Taonan Railway.

This railway, constructed entirely with Japanese capital, owes 35,000,000 yen outstanding on bonds, plus two years' interest at 9 per cent per annum.

The revenue of this railway during 1929 was $5,600,000 Mexican (the Chinese Mexican dollar had an exchange value of $0.4422 in April, 1929), in addition to about $1,500,000 Mexican due for movement of troops. The expenditure for actual operation was $4,500,000 Mexican. This does not include any allowance for interest, maintenance and repair, or depreciation.

The railway has a total length of 312 miles, including the main line from Szepingkai to Taonan (194 miles), the branch from Chengchiatun to Tungliaochen (71 miles), and 47 miles of sidings.

Rolling stock in operation during 1929 comprised 43 locomotives, 51 passenger cars, and 184 freight cars. With the exception of 12 locomotives, all rolling stock was leased from the South Manchuria Railway Co.

Shenyang-Hailung Railway

The construction of the Shenyang-Hailung (formerly Mukden-Hailung) Railway was financed entirely by Chinese capital, which was fixed beforehand at $12,500,000 Mexican. A loan of $500,000 Mexican was floated from the Provincial Bank in September, 1929, for repairing the damages caused by floods and for the purchase of locomotives. The railway has a total length of 266 miles.

The rolling stock owned by this railway during 1928—29 comprised 16 locomotives (4 not in operation), 508 freight cars (26 not in operation), and 16 passenger cars. During June, 1929, a locomotive borrowed from the South Manchuria Railway crashed through a wooden bridge between Yingmen and Tsaoshih stations. The railroad had a loan agreement with the South Manchuria Railway for 10 of these locomotives, but owing to the fact that the bridges were not strong enough to carry them, the agreement was canceled.

Taonan-Angangki-Tsitsihar Railway

This line was built by the South Manchuria Railway for the Mukden provincial government at a total cost of $18,920,000 Mexican. The funds were advanced entirely by the South Manchuria Railway Co., under an agreement providing that the cost was to be refunded in the course of six months after completion of the line or else turned into a 10-year loan. The railway now has Japanese loans outstanding, including unpaid interest, amounting to 19,000,000 yen, with interest accumulating at 9 per cent per annum.

The line was completed to Angangki at the close of 1926, and during 1938 it was extended to Tsitsihar. The total mileage, including 2.8 miles of branches and 9.8 miles of sidings, is 168.6 miles. The original Angangki-Tsitsihar Railway was a narrow-gage line constructed and owned by Chinese merchants. In order to extend the railway to Tsitsihar, it was necessary to build a bridge over the Chinese Eastern Railway at Angangchi.

Operating revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30 1929, totaled $1,106,241 Mexican; other revenues, $78,435 Mexican; operating expenses, $1,808,248 Mexican; and other expenses, $500,152 Mexican.

Rolling stock in operation during 1928-29 comprised 12 locomotives, 157 freight cars, and 32 passenger cars. Under the above-mentioned agreement, the South

Manchuria Railway Co. was to supply rolling stock and equipment at the time of completion.

Hulan-Hailun Railway

The Hulan-Hailun Railway, according to Vice-Consul Paul M. Dutko, Harbin, starts from Sungpuchen in the district of Hulan and ends at Hailun, with 16 intermediate stations. Its main line, single-tracked, is 132 miles long and of 4 foot 8½inch gage. Construction undertaken on September 1, 1925, and so far has cost Harbin $11,378,530, in addition to Harbin $4,550,000 expended for rolling stock. (The Harbin silver dollar, in March, 1929, was worth $0.365 in United States currency.) Construction was financed by the Hailungkiang provincial bureau of finance and by the Kuang Hsin Provincial Bank at Tsitsihar. The line to Hailun was opened to traffic on December 15, 1928, The railway has in use 21 locomotives, 27 passenger and baggage cars, and 304 freight cars.

The total earnings for 1928-1929 amounted to over Harbin $5,000,000 of which amount Harbin $2,000,000 went for operating expenses and Harbin $3,000,000 is reported as net profit. Since the railway is only a part of the long-proposed Harbin-Taheiho Railway, it probably will be extended ultimately from Hailun in a northward direction, via Tungpei and Lungchen (Lungmenchen) and along the Lungchen-Chikete highway across the Hingan range to Chikete, and thence along the southern bank of the Amur River in a northwestward direction to Taheiho, its ultimate terminus on the Amur.

Kirin-Hailungcheng Railway

The main line of this railway, from Kirin to Chaoyangchen, is 115 miles in length, and was constructed with funds supplied by the Kirin provincial government and by merchants. The sum was fixed beforehand at $12.000,000 Kirin currency, of which the government subscribed $10,000,000 and the merchants $2,000,000. (The Kirin dollar probably exchanged for approximately the same value as the Harbin dollar.) Construction was undertaken in June, 1928, completed in May, 1929, and the line opened to traffic on May 15, 1929. The original appropriation of Kirin $12,000,000 was not sufficient to complete the line, and the sum of Kirin $23.000,000 was finally spent, the deficit being made up by the Kirin provincial government.

Rolling stock in operation during the latter part of 1929 comprised 6 locomotives, 11 passenger cars, and 200 freight cars,

All the necessary construction materials for this line were purchased from the United States shipped to Hulutao and transported over the Peiping-Liaoning and Shenyang-Hailung Railways to their destination. The most difficult construction work on this line is the penetration of the mountain ranges. Four tunnels, totaling 780 feet, have been built.

It is reported that the North Eastern Communications Commission has decided to construct a line from Yentungshan station on the Kirin-Hailungchen line to a point near South Gate, Changchun. The line will connect the Kirin-Hailungchen line with the Chinese Eastern Railways's southern section, and the cost is to be provided in equal shares by Kirin and Liaoning Provinces and the Kirin-Hailungchen line. Construction is expected to begin during the current year.

Kirin-Tunhwa Railway

This railway, 130 miles in length, was inaugurated in October, 1928, and so far has cost 24,000,000 yen, furnished from Japanese capital. An additional sum of 6,000,000 yen is required to complete permanent bridges, buildings, shops, and quarters. The income of the railway during 1929 was $1,500,000 Mexican, and ordinary operating expenses were $1,200,000 Mexican. No provision has been made for paying interest, maintenance, and depreciation.

Kirin-Changchun Railway

The Kirin-Changchun Railway, 82.8 miles in length, including 2.8 miles of sidings, was built with funds furnished by the South Manchuria Railway Co.; in accordance with the contract, it is managed by Japanese.

Receipts from freight originated during the calendar year 1929 amounted to approximately $1,980,000 Mexican ($2,065,505 Mexican in 1928); receipts from freight received were $235,700 Mexican ($247,909 Mexican in 1928). Operating revenues totaled $3,267,000 Mexican (3,628,480 Mexican in 1927); other revenues were $33,000 Mexican ($43,162 Mexican in 1928). Data regarding expenses for 1929 are not available.

Rolling stock in operation during 1928 (1929 figures not available) comprised 21 locomotives, 181 freight cars (10 leased from Peiping-Liaoning Railway), and 26 passenger cars (3 leased from Peiping-Liaoning Railway).

Other Short Railways

The Kaiyuan-Sifeng Railway was constructed with funds supplied entirely by Chinese merchants and is now being operated by them. It is a narrow-gage line, 38 miles in length, and was completed in 1926 at a cost of approximately $521,512 Mexican.

The Tienpaoshan-Shangsanfen (Tienpaoshan-Tumenkiang) Railway was constructed by the Japanese with funds supplied equally by the Kirin provincial treasury and the Japanese. The line is narrow-gage, 73 miles in length, and was completed in 1924.

The Chinchow-Pitszwu Railway is 63 miles in length and was financed by private bonds guaranteed by the South Manchuria Railway Co.

The Lienhwapao-Holigon Railway, 35 miles in length, is a private line used by the Holigon Limestone Mine.

Lines Under Construction and Proposed

Lines under construction include the Tsitsihar-Koshan Railway (130 miles), which is nearing completion, and the Taonan-Solunshan line (97 miles), of which more than 90 miles have been completed. The Kirin-Tungkiang Railway (606 miles) is being surveyed and construction work will commence soon.

Railroads proposed are, as follows: Nantsamu-Hingking (55 miles); Taonan-Shoukwangsze (225 miles); Tungliaochen-Kailu (50 miles); Tungliaochen-Taonan (160 miles); Yingkow-Kaiping-Fuhien; Taipingchwan-Fuyu (160 miles); Shenyang-Faku (70 miles); Tsitsihar-Aihwei (375 miles); Nanking-Linkiang (140 miles); Linkiang-Antung (50 miles); Anta-Koshan (70 miles); Yenki-Hweichun; Chinhsien-Chingte (212 miles); Kirin-Hweinan (270 miles); Sifeng-Sian; Changchun-Taonan (180 miles); Changchun-Talai; Kirin-Wuchang; Yenki-Hailin; Hailin-Ninanhsien (18 miles); Sinmin-Faku; and a line from Yaomen, a station on the Chinese Eastern Railway, or from Siakuitai (Hai Gutai) on the Kirin-Changchun Railway.

The Ministry of Education and the Chinese Churches

To the Editor, *The China Weeky Review:*

In the publication of the petition of the Chinese Churches to the Ministry of Education and the reply of the Ministry to the petition and in subsequent editorials in several newspapers there inadvertently appeared a few inaccuracies.

In the first place, the petition was not presented by missionary societies or missionary organizations, but by Chinese churches. The missionary organizations have from the very beginning realized that this is primarily a question between the Chinese government on the one hand and the Chinese churches on the other. The petition is wholly the product of Chinese Christian churches and the signators are of Chinese church groups.

There were *fifteen* signators to this petition instead of only twelve. Three more were added after the English translation had been made, which explains the discrepancy.

In the English translation the official names of the fifteen signatories is in some cases incorrect. The correct list is as follows:

1. Church of Christ in China (Chung Hwa Chi Tuh Chiao Hwei)
2. Methodist Episcopal Church (Mei I Mei Hwei)
3. Chin Li Hwei (Baptist)
4. Chung Hwa Sheng Kung Hwei (Anglican)
5. Lutheran Church of China (Chung Hwa Sin I Hwei)
6. Nan Hsin Tao Hwei (Swedish Lutheran)
7. Evangelical Church (Tsen Tao Hwei)
8. Yu Ai Hwei (Church of the Brethren)
9. Li Hsin Hwei (Rhenish)
10. Mei Po Hwei (Methodist Protestant Church)
11. Chung Chung Hwei (Basel)
12. United Methodist Church (Hsin Tao Kun Hwei)
13. Shansi Baptist Church (Shansi Chin Li Hwei)
14. Liang Kwang Nan Chin Hsin Chwan Tao Hwei (Southern Baptist-South China)
15. Mei Tao Hwei (United Church of Canada in Szechuen)

The conference that is meeting in Hangchow from July 26 to August 4, is a General Workers Conference of the United Church of Christ in China, which is meeting for a spiritual retreat and for conference on varied church interests.

The petition which these Chinese churches presented to the Government did not deal with the question of higher education at all, but concern only schools of junior middle school grade and below.

A. R. KEPLER,
General Secretary, Church of Christian China.

Shanghai, July 25, 1930.

Statistics on Missionaries in China

Rev. Charles L. Boynton, editor of the *Directory of Protestant Missions in China*, has compiled the following information from data in the 1930 issue to be published August 1 by the Kwang Hsueh Publishing House in Shanghai.

The new issue contains the names of 6,346 in the employ of Protestant Missionary societies on April 1, 1930, as compared with approximated 8,250 on January 1, 1927. Of these, 5,496 are reported as in China and 950 as absent on furlough, making a net increase of 811 in China as compared with the corresponding date in 1929, and an increase of 1,183 over 1928. New arrivals in recent years have been:

1927—86 new missionaries
1928 173 „ „
1929 239 „ „

(These figures are somewhat below the actual facts as the dates of arrival are not known in all cases). Corresponding figures ten years ago were:

1917	Directory	6,164 names	1,095 (17.4%)	absent	650 new
1918	„	6,383 „	1,145 (17.3%)	„	593 „
1919	„	6,561 „	1,297 (19.3%)	„	507 „

This indicates that current arrivals are very much below those of the preceding decade.

The last previous Directory reporting absentees as well as those in China was issued in 1927 and showed 8,250 names of whom 2,435 were "absent", an abnormally large number being out of China owing to the military movements northward from Canton during 1926. A "normal" percentage of absentees, say 20%, would have been 1,650, leaving a total of 6,600 in China. As a matter of fact the number of missionaries actually in China at any one time has certainly never exceeded 6,500. Therefore, disregarding the rate of increase which was apparent up to 1927, it is fair to say that the number in China in 1930 is about 82.5% of the pre-evacuation "normal" number.

As to geographical dispersion, the number of cities with resident missionaries in 1927 (before evacuation) was 729; after evacuation perhaps 50; in 1928, 313; in 1929, 518; and in 1930, 691.

An examination of the records kept during the past twenty years would indicate that unless there is an increase in the resources of the missionary societies, no appreciable increase in the missionary body may be expected in the next few years, the present arrivals representing normal replacements of those deceased or retiring on account of health, old age or for personal reasons.

Rifle Ammunition Is Seized at Station West of Harbin

The following telegram was received from Harbin July 30, 1930:—

Careful inquiry among Chinese officials as well as foreign consular officials has failed to disclose any further information regarding the reported seizure of a large shipment of Soviet arms at the town of Meitatsi on the Chinese Eastern Railway, Meitatsi being the first station to the west of Harbin. The shipment only consisted of 20 kilograms of rifle ammunition and was found concealed in a shipment of old rags which had been shipped from Chalainor at the western end of the C. E. R. adjacent to the Russian border. Noticing the unusual weight of the parcel, the Chinese police authorities investigated and found the ammunition, the ultimate destination of which was unknown. The man to whom the consignment was addressed, was arrested and handed over to the police authorities and will be brought here for trial.

In addition to this incident, the local police authorities also discovered recently a new machine gun on the premises of a new theater recently opened by a group of Japanese and Russians. The theater was immediately closed by the authorities.

The police authorities here as well as along the railway frequently intercept small shipments of revolvers and ammunition, the origin and destination of which is seldom disclosed, although rumors are in circulation that they are either intended for the use of bandits or possibly for political and military elements opposing the Government.

It is not believed that any large shipments are able to get through due to the vigilance of the Chinese police authorities. The seizure of the shipment of rifle ammunition which took place at Meitatsi station occurred July 18.

Tsai Tso-ping Appointed Acting Director of C. S. M. N. Co.

Tsai Tso-ping, Director of the Bureau of Shipping Affairs under the Ministry of Communications, has been appointed acting director of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, to take the place of the late T. C. Chao, who was shot by a Chinese assassin dressed in foreign clothes outside the offices of the Company on the Bund, Shanghai, on the morning of July 24. He had just driven from his home in company with his wife. Mr. Chao died the same evening at the Red Cross Hospital.

The assassin shot from the back, the bullet lodging between two ribs. Death resulted from internal bleeding. A Russian bodyguard was also shot at. Up to date the murderer has not been located.

The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company has offered a reward of $1,000 for information leading to the arrest and $3,000 for the conviction of the murderers of the late Mr. Chao. An informal discussion of the situation arising out of the assassination of Mr. Chao took place at the meeting of the State Council at Nanking July 25. As a result of the deliberations, Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications, was entrusted with the task of conducting investigations into the case. The State Council has instructed the gendarmerie headquarters at Shanghai, the greater Shanghai municipality and the Bureau of Public Safety to use extra vigilance for the apprehension and arrest of the assassin.

Girl Official, Back from Lhassa, After Successful Mission

Warm tribute to Miss Liu Man-chin, a young girl official of the National Government who recently arrived in Nanking after having gone to Lhassa, in Tibet, was expressed at the weekly memorial service in Nanking, July 28. Miss Liu left Nanking more than a year ago for Lhassa when it was reported that some misunderstanding had arisen between the Dalai Lama and the National Government. Miss Liu went to Tibet via Szechuen and, on many occasions, had to cover long distances on foot. She eventually reached Lhassa after having encountered many difficulties. Upon her arrival in Lhassa, Miss Liu immediately conferred with the Dalai Lama and other Tibetan leaders there. According to a spokesman of the National Government, she succeeded in bringing about a perfect understanding between the rulers of Tibet and the National Government. After completing her mission in Tibet, she returned to Nanking via India.

League of Nations Quarantine Experts Visit Shanghai

The Port Health officers who have been visiting Singapore, Batavia, Saigon, Hongkong, Canton and Manila, under the auspices of the League of Nations, arrived in Shanghai by the *President Taft*, July 31, and proceeded to Japan the following day.

These expert quarantine doctors come from Singapore, Java, French Indo-China, Hongkong, Siam, Philippines, China and Japan, and are making their tour under the direction of Dr. C.L. Park, head of the Quarantine Service of the Australian Commonwealth, whose services have been lent to the League of Nations, Health section.

The party have been travelling since June 27 and will finish their official tour in Japan on August 12. The object of these visits, organized by the League of Nations, is to allow the Health Officers to become better acquainted with the problems and difficulties of the different ports and assist in co-ordinating quarantine work.

Shanghai Dock Company Holds Annual Meeting

The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. held its annual meeting July 29. A dividend of 10 per cent was declared. The chairman, H. V. Wilkinson, in his speech to the shareholders said that the new Chinese customs tariff is one that affects the Company's getting competitive and other work from Japan, Hongkong and other ports. Shanghai, he said, has always been noted for its high class shipbuliding and engineering constructional and repair work and low charges for work done but with the present Customs tariff and other taxes he said the conditions were not helpful to the expansion of China shipbuilding industry. He expressed the hope that the Chinese Government would see its way to remove the heavy import dues on materials used by shipbuilders and treat all Companies the same as they do their own dockyards.

The Terror in India

BY NEGLEY FARSON*

BOMBAY, India, June 23.—Bearded Sikhs—several with blood dripping from their mouths—refusing to move or even to draw their "karpans" (sacred swords) to defend themselves from a shower of lathi blows. Hindu women and girls dressed in orange robes of sacrifice flinging themselves on the bridles of horses and imploring mounted police not to strike male congress volunteers, as they were Hindus themselves. Stretcher bearers waiting beside little islands of prostrate, unflinching, immovable Satygraphis, who had flung themselves on the ground, grouped about by their women upholding the flag of swaraj.

These were the scenes Saturday in the Maidan esplanade where the six-day deadlock between police and Mahatma Gandhi's followers broke out in a bewildering, brutal and stupid spectacle.

The trouble arose over a magistrate's order prohibiting a parade of congress volunteers before Motilal Nehru, president of the congress party, who came here to Bombay to lead and stiffen the civil disobedience campaign. Nehru, let it be said, has the reputation of being nonviolent himself. Nehru was going to take the salute of this monster congress volunteer review. When he learned that the police had prohibited it, also that blood would be let, he persisted. Therefore, as the leader of one side, Nehru permitted it to come off. In fact he must have wanted it. After watching brutality that made me physically ill, martyrlike courage so sublime it wrung my heart—I asked a bleeding volunteer if that were not so.

"Yes," he cried fanatically, "we wanted it! We wanted it! We want to show the whole world what the British are doing to us!"

Which gives you one reason why apparently decent English police sergeants were forced to beat nonresisting men. They were resisting—but in a manner peculiar to India itself.

Weird Procession Starts

The scene opened at 6 o'clock outside the esplanade. At the police station facing the park some hundreds of yellow-turbaned, blue-clad, barelegged mahratti policemen were leaning on their dreaded bamboo lathis under the command of a score of English police sergeants in topees and cotton drill.

I first thought that the congress, knowing the police strength, had called the monster review off. Then reports coming by telephone told that marching detachments of congress volunteers were being headed off in other parts of the city as they were trying to assemble. The sergeants tightened their belts.

At 6:45, marching in good formation down the tree-lined boulevard, came the first detachment of volunteers. This was the ambulance unit, mostly boys and young doctors dressed in khaki, with red cross badges on their arms. They marched past the waiting police without a glance to the south side of the playing field, where they parked their ambulances and brought out their stretchers. It was gruesomely like nurses and orderlies preparing an operating theater.

At 7 o'clock began to come processions of white-robed volunteers bearing red, green and white banners, singing "We Will Take Swaraj—India, Our Motherland." At the head of each walked a detachment of women and girls dressed in orange robes, many garlanded with jasmine.

As they passed the silent police leaning on their lathis the faces of the marchers tightened, but, set in the resolve of martyrdom, they marched steadily on and actually lined up behind the stretchers which were waiting to bear them—not the women, let me say—wounded and bleeding off the field.

They waited there in a long front down the boulevard awaiting the order to march on the field.

Dark faced mahratti policemen in their sinister yellow turbans marched along in column led by English sergeants across the field toward the waiting crowd. As they neared it the police went faster. The Hindus, who might be willing to die but dread physical pain, watched them approach with frightened eyes. Then the police broke into a charge.

Many Hindus ran fleeing in panic and fear down the streets—but most stood still.

Crash! Whack! Whack! Whack! . . . At last the crowd broke. Only the orange clad women were left standing beside the prostrate figures of crumpled men. Congress volunteer ambulances clanging bells, stretcher bearers running helter skelter across the field. Whack! Whack! Whack!—one's anger flamed at the sound of those lathi blows.

Heroic Act of Sikhs

Then came a band of fifty Sikhs and the most amazing scene I have ever witnessed. The Sikhs, as you know, are of a fierce, fighting brotherhood. As soon as he can raise one, every man wears a beard, which he curls around a cord or ties to his ears. The Sikhs also wear their hair long like women and curl it in a topknot under their turbans.

These Sikhs were Akalis of a fanatic religious sect. They wore the karpan, or sacred sword. And with them were fifteen of their young girls and women. The women also wore sacred swords and although dressed in orange saris like Hindu women they wore little cotton trousers which reached to their tiny, sandaled feet. They were pretty girls and not so loud voiced and excited as the Hindu ladies. They simply smiled—as if they liked danger—which they do.

And one of them had her little baby, which she wanted to hold up before the police to dare them to come on. She laughed at me when my remark was translated that it was terrible to drag a child into this.

Coming from all districts as representative of the fighting punjas these splendid looking Sikhs swore they would not draw their karpans to defend themselves—they would not leave the field—and, be it noted, they did not!

"Never, never, never!" they cried to the terrific delight of their Hindu brother in swaraj. "We will never retreat. We will die, we will die."

I cannot describe it—but such fanaticism made one feel sick. The police felt so, too, and hesitated before hitting the Sikhs. They asked their women to leave the field.

"No," said the women, "we will die with our men."

It was terrible. Mounted Indian policemen who had been galloping across the field whacking heads indiscriminately, came to a perfect stymie when they faced the little cluster of blue akali turbans on the slender Sikh men.

"The Sikhs are brave men—how can we hit them?" It was not fear but sheer respect.

But the police, determined to try to clear field, at last rushed around the Sikh women and began to hit the men. I stood within five feet of the Sikh leader as he took the lathi blows. He was a short heavy muscled man, like one of the old Greek gods.

Faint Hearted Ones Flee

The blows came—he stood straight. His turban was knocked off. The long black hair was bared with the round topknot. He closed his eyes as the blows fell—until at last he swayed and fell to the ground.

No other Sikhs had tried to shield him, but now, shouting their defiance and their determination to die rather than move, they wiped away the blood streaming from his mouth. Hysterical Hindus rushed to him bearing cakes of ice to rub the contusions over his brown eyes. The Sikh gave me a bloody smile—and stood up for more.

And then the police threw up their hands. "You can't go on hitting a blighter when he stands up to you like that."

For two hours these unbelievable scenes went on. The Hindus were mostly cleared off the field and street charges cleaned many off the scenes. But many Hindus and, of course, many Sikhs, remained. Then, at last, came the blessed rain, the monsoon, like a healing balm.

The Sikhs had told the police that if the police left first they would leave too. The police did, and at 9 o'clock the survivors of the Sikhs, not one of whom was not covered with blood stains and with some part or another of his clothes torn, led the triumphant procession of Gandhi's non-violent congress followers down the streets.

The injured in the hospitals must number several hundred, some seriously hurt from the wounds of lathi blows. No police were touched.

* This is a belated dispatch by Mr. Farson to the newspaper he represents—*The Chicago Daily News*—which was held up for a while by the censors, but eventually allowed to go through.

The Chinatown Parade in America

BY ART YUN

A PRETTY Chinese girl in an American campus is so rare a vision that when one appears she invariably "makes" every Sunday rotogravure page in the country. Indeed, the campus has been the last place in America to find a pretty Chinese girl. Pretty Chinese girls ordinarily do not bother with such trifles as coming to America to study for degrees.

To see good-looking Chinese girls in America, one visits the chop-suey dine and dance palaces. No, they are not ushers or hostesses. The Chinese have not yet reached that stage. They are the wives of the Chinese managers.

In America, the land where the tender sex is worshipped and pampered, there is but one Chinese woman to every six Chinese male. The pretty ones invariably become wives of chop-suey managers. When a shop-suey proprietor gets rich, he takes a trip to China and brings back a beauty that is real treat to the eye.

This beauty is about 19 years of age. She doesn't know a word of English, but dressed in modern Chinese wear or in the dashing American styles she speaks a language that every American understands. In the dine and dance places where she hovers about like a Chinese bird during the brightest hours of the evening, she is reflected like jade in a drab setting. She reminds you of porcelain —its fragility, its shyness. She smiles coyly to one and all, and if you attempt to speak to her in English, you will receive a demonstration of how lovely a Chinese girl can look when in good humor.

American flappers befriend her, teach her English, take her to "movies," and may even initiate her to dance steps. She yields deferentially. In time, she learns, but innately she clings te the old-time Chinese virtues.

She is China's best publicity among millions of Americans who never heard of those minority organizations working towards better relations between Chinese and Americans.

A Call to Race Prejudice

A ridiculous attempt has been made to stir up Negroes against Chinese in the Mississippi delta. In the South where justice is a travesty and lynching the law, anything might happen.

A 100 per cent white American—one W. H. Lamas. fruit dealer of Greenville, Miss.—finds business slipping, So he picks up his pen and calls upon his fellow Americans to oppose the Chinese in town. These Americans include Negroes to whom he says: "The white man is your best friend... Do not trade with Chinese... Keep your blood, pure, not mixed with Chinese...."

This in the face of the fact that in the South, especially Mississippi, Negro lynching is the greatest scar in American history and race prejudice against Negroes rides, untouched by law or constitution, on a bloodshot chariot.

In his appeal the fruit dealer asks whether Americans can stand for such conditions in Greenville:

"Chinaman recently married to young white girl.

Chinaman married to Negro women. Raising families.

Chinese securing lodging in both white and Negro hotels and rooming houses.

Chinese eating in both white and Negro restaurants.

Chinese patronizing both white and Negro barber shops.

Chinese visiting our theatres and sitting in both white and Negro sections.

All this after the Supreme Court of Mississippi ruled that Chinese were not white, and could not attend white Schools."

The appeal was refused publication in the Greeeville *Democrat-Times*, though the author was anxious to pay for it. It would not have been noticed nationally, had not H. L. Mencken laughed aloud by its insertion in the American section of The *American Mercury* (June), where the most incredible imbecilities of civilized America are paraded in print for comedy, pleasure and information.

Chinatown Headlines That Get into Papers

San Francisco's Chinatown Has Wire Service.....A Gossippy Little People These American-Chinese..... Shot-Chinaman-Corrigan—That's Him .....Chinese Laundryman Missing Police Give Up Ticket Puzzle..... China-town Hunts New Colony.....Fear Further Outbreaks in Tong Warfare.....Further Outbreaks in Tong .....Sally Phipps of the Movies get Silk Pajamas as Xmas Gift from Chinese Fans.....Million in Chinese Wine May Be Destroyed.....If Laundry's Late Blame Stock Ticker.....If Late Blame Stock Ticker.....Chinese Laundry Goes Modern in Numbering.....Librarian Founds a Club in Chinatown.....Chop-suey Man Dines City Officials at Son's Christening.

Begging in Chinatown

Do people speak to you first? They do to me. I walked down a bright Avenue last night, and eight Americans stopped me and whispered a private word.—O. O. McIntyre in his column—Day by Day in New York—remarks that Chinatown is the best assignment for beggars.

And the movies would have us believe that Chinese are hard-hearted.

I wonder why beggars do not accost well-dressed, healthy-looking Americans who pass by. These they leave to stop me and ask, "Can I get a dime for a cup of coffee?" I no longer heed their pleas. Newly-arrived Chinese are the victims. Old ones know their game. In New York, a syndicate employs beggars, guaranteeing bed, board, legal aid and a percentage of the take-in. Routes are systematically assigned so that there shall be no overlapping. Upper Fifth Avenue, the millionaire's row, is the poorest, while Chinatown is the richest picking. Yet Elsie McCormick, in the *New York World*, thinks it's quite a joke to laugh at the Chinese system.

The Making of a Chop-Suey Impresario

George Wu is his name. He is headman at the Golden Dragon and Butterfly Inn dine-and-dance palaces. He was waiter at the now defunct Palace of Golden Delight in 1917.

Tips were plenty during the war period. He made enough to keep himself, plus a weekly surplus of $30. He had a cousin studying at Wisconsin University. The weekly surplus went to defray expenses of this cousin who is now an engineer in Canton.

George Wu was born in Sunning, Canton. Date: 1892.

His name then was Wu Ting Yuen. He went to Tsin King College. At 14, he was opposed to the Manchu regime. So he cut off his queue. So he was kicked out by his family. Came the Boxer Rebellion. When the Boxers lost the first skirmish, he bolted to America.

San Francisco is where he landed. He had an uncle there. Started in the first grade grammar school. Two years later he graduated from the eighth grade grammar school, with the new name of George Wu.

Porter in barbershop supply house was his first job. Eight dollars per week. Then cook for country club in Frisco. Then to restaurant owning in Phoenix, Ariz.

Cleveland got him next as a waiter at the Peacock Inn. Then he acquired $3000. Moved to another Eastern metropolis. Acquired forty partners and opened the Golden Dragon.

In 1923 he bought out all partners but one, and together they own the place today. Wu went back to Canton in 1927, His mother introduced him to a girl named Chan Pong. He liked her. Married her. Now they live in the suburbs with their one-year-old daughter, Mary.

George Wu goes in for everything American, except the food. He dotes on baseball and football. He tolerates American jazz only as a business necessity, He is a member of the On Leong Merchants' Association and ex-president of the local Kuomintang. He emphatically does not participate in any tong warfare, he tells you, devoting all his time to his business.

Trials of Chinese in Yankeeland

The census returns are not yet all in but it is predicted that the Chinese population in America will show a decided decline. The Chinese population in Cleveland, for instance, has dropped to 575. Of this number 200 are engaged in restaurants, 185 in laundries, 35 in Chinese stores and 30 unemployed. The ratio of male to female for America will undoubtedly remain six to one.

It is safe to say that the Chinese are unwelcome in America. Immigration laws make it harder and harder for a Chinese to land in this country. Those already here do not make a decent living. In their two main occupations, chop-suey restaurants and laundry, they are hard pressed by competition.

In the chop-suey game, chain restaurants advertise and serve chop-suey dishes and groceries sell canned chop-suey to housewives. In the laundry line, power laundries have killed the Chinese trade; and in cases

where Chinese laundries are still patronized Italians and Jews have taken to the calling.

Ambitious Chinatown lads nowadays get an education, pack their grip, and return to China.

George Lee, for instance, came to America when he was nine. He did not know a word of English. His brother ran a laundry. He worked his way through grade school, then high school, toiling in the fruit fields in summer. Then his brother moved East, bought a laundry. When George was not in the laundry he was attending Ohio State U., where he eventually got his B.S. in chemistry and later an M.S. in another campus. Then he got a job at $175 a month with a mammoth American corporation. The foreign department took an interest in him, and now he is undergoing a course of training preparatory to joining their plant in Shanghai.

Another Cantonese who came here thirteen years ago had worked in chop-suey joints for eight years—as bus boy, waiter, chief usher, and later manager and partner. He grew tired of the thing, sold out, and saw every cent used up in four years in a business college. With a diploma he sought a job. Failed. So back to the restaurant game. In four months he had enough for passage and is now on his way to Canton.

The American-born Chinese is stifled of opportunities in America. He can't break away from the Chinatown environment, not because he does not want but because the Americans won't give him a decent chance.

A Chinese lad, born in Frisco, high school graduate, had worked years in restaurants. To get way from chop-suey which he hates like the devil, he came East to continue college. But to work his way through he had to take a chop-suey job.

"The clatter of dishes has been ringing in my ears all my life and I'd do anything to get away from it, he says.

When he graduates he will have to return to the chop-suey game if he does not want to starve—that is, unless he starts something new.

A really untilled field for young and ambitious American-born Chinese is the import and export field in America. Today it is practically dominated by Americans. We are not referring to the import and export done by Chinatown stores, but to the import and export done by American stores, factories and other establishments that depend on China not only for a variety of finished goods but also raw materirls.

In Cleveland, for example, there are two or three import houses which buy all the tung oil from China for the paint and varnish industry there. Jews practically control the Oriental art trade in America, with trained buyers in China and a corps of salesmen in America who systematically cover all the gift shops, drug stores, specialty shops, department stores of the country. An American firm devotes most of its time to unearthing markets for American products in China. I know of no up-to-date Chinese advertising firm in America catering exclusively to Americans interested in the Chinese market.

New York, July, 1930.

Chinese Young Lady Is Radio Announcer for Hongkong Government

Miss Amy Wong is a radio announcer in the employ of the Hongkong Government. A recent *Associated Press* feature article stated that Miss Wong is small, slight and shy but a most charming miss. Nineteen and just out of school, this young lady, with bobbed hair and a pretty smile looks more like a girl of twelve. She speaks perfect English and fills the dual position of announcing programs to both her Chinese and her English audiences. Miss Wong wanted to be a doctor and studied to enter the medical department of the University of Hongkong. But her parents are poor and it costs money to study medicine, so when the Hongkong Government needed someone to announce its daily radio broadcasts, she applied for the position and got it.

Shanghai College Reports Increased Interest in Religious Education

Herman C. E. Liu, president of Shanghai College, in a recent circular letter announced that the religious life of the College has been active and vigorous during the past year. He states that there were more students taking courses in religious education last term than for some time past. Attendance at chapel and the Sunday morning services had also increased considerably.

How Chinese and Russians Produce Vodka and Hanhsin

BY E. U. BARUNG

DISTILLING enterprises in North Manchuria may be divided, according to the kinds of liquor produced, into two branches: enterprises of purely Chinese character producing *hanshin*, the Chinese drink: and enterprises run after Russian methods producing alcoholic spirit and *vodka*, the Russian drink. The *hanshin* distilleries existed in the country long before the advent of the Russians, being established and run by Chinese. There are about 1,000 distilleries of this kind in North Manchuria which turn about 5,000,000 poods of grain into *hanshin* every year. Distilleries furnished with modern equipment were first introduced by Russians in the time of the construction of the C. E. R., the Russian workmen and the railway guard troops being the original consumers of vodka. At present there are 16 distilleries of alcohol spirit and vodka in the country, the total output of which amounts to 20,000 gallons a day. The largest distilling enterprise belongs to a Russo-Japanese concern of Borodin and Takata. Ashiha Tsuetsien is also a very large distillery owned by Americans. Each of these two distilleries is capitalized at about 1,500,000 dollars. All the enterprises except the distillery of Chien-Bien-Tsue-Tsien at Sakhalian and that of Dun-Pu-Tsue-Tien at Dung-Ning-Sien are organized into a syndicate.

Hanshin

The bulk of hanshin is consumed locally by the Chinese and Mongolian population of the country. The Russians of the towns along the Cninese Eastern Railway, the Russian inhabitants in the Three River District and elsewhere in Barga are the consumers of vodka.

The distilling industry in North Manchuria made a marked development during the World War, when production of intoxicants in Russia was suspended by a governmental order on the first days of the mobilization. The liquor prohibition in Russia lasting throughout the years of war, numerous illicit dealers both of Chinese and Russian nationalities dealt in Manchurian vodka and other kinds of intoxicants all over the Russian Far East. To smuggle the drink over the frontier and to outwit the numerous Russian custom officers special cans concavo-convex in shape were manufactured so as to fit well the sides, legs, arms, chest, and back of the smugglers each of whom, fastening the cans filled with the drink under their clothing to the limbs and parts of his body, managed to carry about 4 gallons over the frontier. In this and many other ways about 1,300,000 gallons of liquor was transported to the neighboring Russian provinces every year. Although on a smaller sale, the smuggling is still carried on at the present time.

The increase of population through the influx of Chinese and Russian immigrants and the rapid development of agricultural farming are the factors insuring good prospects for the future of the distilling industry in North Manchuria.

Harbin, July 12, 1930.

Chinese Girl Leaves Home as Protest Against Proposed Marriage

Miss Wang Yun-fang, a 19-year old Shanghai school teacher, is missing from her home and the Police have been asked to make a search. Back of the incident is an engagement arranged for her by her parents, with a certain Mr. Koo, the wedding to take place in the autumn.

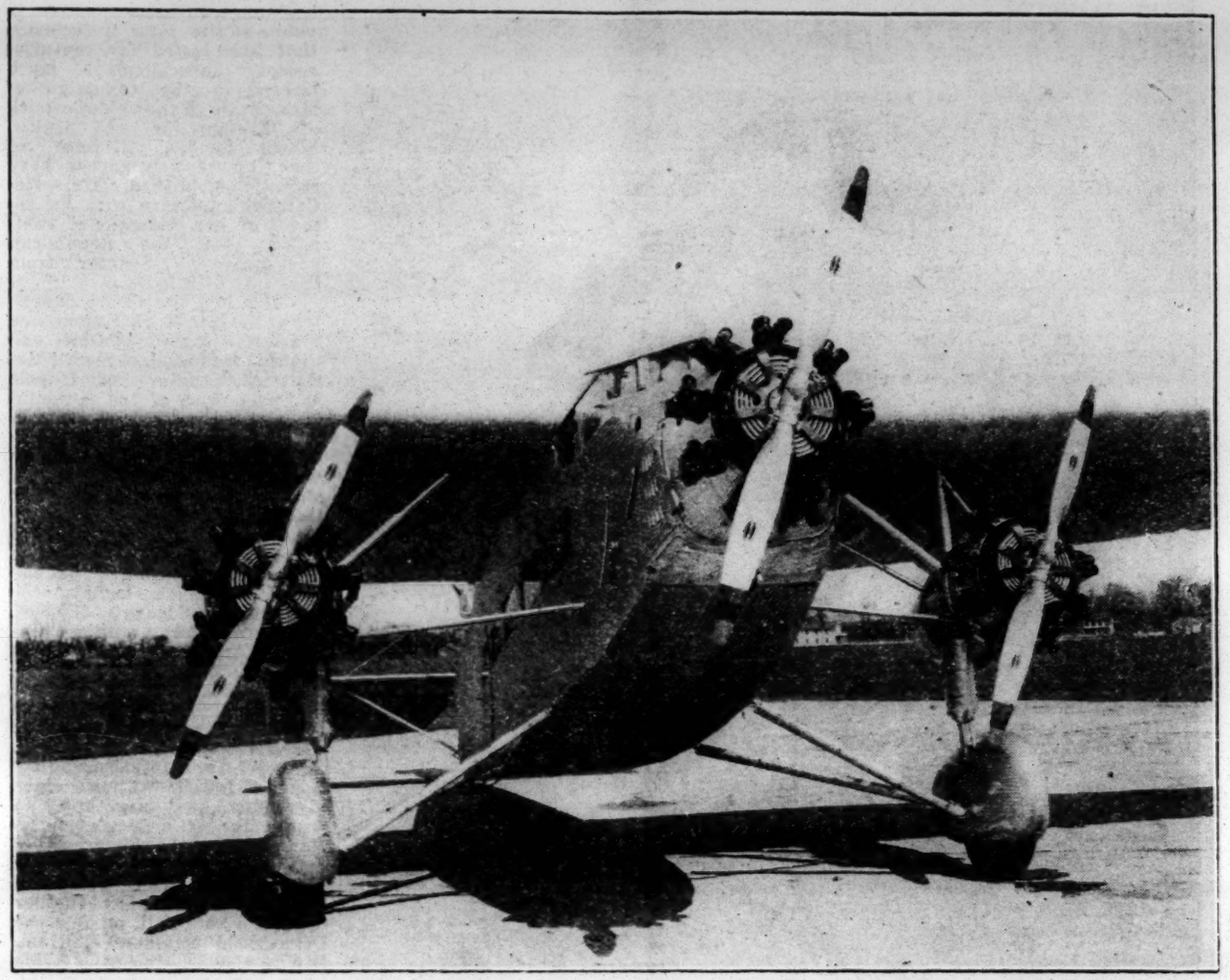
According to the girl's parents, she objected to the choice made for her and when early in the month, while she was going home from school after she had noticed her prospective husband walking with another girl on Hungjao Road, she asked her parents to break her engagement with Mr. Koo. Being disappointed by the refusal of her parents, she immediately left home.

Versatility

The *China Press*, local British newspaper, has been running the following advertisement in its classified department:

Lady gives lessons in Russian. Also willing to act as dance partner to gentlemen. Address, Box, etc.

HENRY FORD TO ENTER AIR-PASSENGER SERVICE IN CHINA



J. V. Crow, Manager in the Far East for the Ford Motor Car Company, stationed in Shanghai, Is Departing Shortly for Mukden Where He Will Accept Delivery of the First Ford "Tri-Motor" Plane to be Delivered in China. Mr. Crow Plans to Fly the New Plane to Shanghai for Exhibition Purposes here. The Above is a Picture of the New Plane, Popularly Known as the "Safest" Airplane. It Has a Capacity of 20 Passengers, or an Equivalent Amount of Freight.

China As Viewed from New York

(Special Correspondence)

New York, June—Compared with the situation two or three years ago, one of the most striking features of the situation here now, in so far as dealing with Chinese affairs as concerned, is the marked lack of interest in that country. The newspapers have been carrying a moderate amount of news about the fighting between the Nanking and northern forces, and a few special articles on various phases of the present situation in China have appeared. But the editors of the newspapers and magazines alike reflect clearly the general apathy as to what is going on across the Pacific.

The interest here was great when the Nationalists were driving up into the Yangtze and on to Peking, in 1927 and 1928. There seemed to be a feeling that here at last was something which promised real progress in China. The public imagination was caught by the spectacle of these new forces pushing forward, hailed as they were as the ones who would put China on her feet in short order. But the promised millenium did not arrive. People metaphorically shrugged their shoulders and turned their thoughts to other subjects.

Part of the indifference no doubt also is due to the wide-spread uneasiness over the business situation. The stock market collapse last autumn was a severe setback to the buying power of the country, and particularly of the East. This condition was reflected in almost every industry. The falling off of demand brought a falling off in production, and this in turn further reduced the buying capacity. President Hoover and others have been predicting an early return of prosperity along the "good old lines", but it has not yet come—and many of the ordinarily high priced stocks during the past week have fallen to figures even lower than those at the time of the crash last autumn. This makes the present a particularly good time to buy.

The new tariff bill was bitterly attacked by practically all of the newspapers here in the East, though it received some support in the Middle West. The ground of opposition was that the rates simply would increase living costs without corresponding benefits to anyone — even to the farmers for whose special benefit it was supposed to be drafted. President Hoover's statement on signing the bill, to the effect that the "flexible provision" would make it possible to adjust the rates to correspond to differences in cost of production here and abroad, was not generally accepted as a satisfactory answer to the demand that he veto the measure.

Incidentally, President Hoover seems to have lost a very large part of the popularity with which he entered the presidency. People expected a great deal of him, but apparently the political machinery at Washington has ground along in pretty much the same old way. So people are disappointed—and the reaction has been particularly great because of the earlier hopes.

"Sam" Young, who has been here for a couple of years and more as Chinese Consul-General, has been very busy recently trying to head off a nation-wide renewal of the tong wars. Inspite of his efforts, there were a few killings in New York and other cities, but he and the American officials succeeded in getting a truce and a pledge of "eternal peace" signed fairly promptly.

HER AMBITIONS LEAD TOWARD THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick

Chinese women, who are beginning to become active in public affairs after a seclusion that has lasted for centuries recently have displayed much interest in the campaign of Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick of Chicago for the United States Senate. Several of the Chinese newspapers have recently published Mrs. McCormick's picture with an account of her sensational campaign for the Republican nomination as Senator from the State of Illinois.

Mrs. McCormick is a daughter of the late Mark Hanna, for years political boss of Ohio, and the widow of the late Medill McCormick, Senator from Illinois and part owner of the powerful *Chicago Tribune*. In the recent primaries in Illinois, Mrs. McCormick by conducting a whirlwind campaign throughout the state defeated her opponent for the seat, Charles S. Deneen. Now Mrs. McCormick is being "investigated" by a Senatorial Committee on the score that she spent too much money, the amount alleged being G.$325,000, the equivalent of a million Chinese dollars. Mrs. McCormick insists, however, that her expenditures did not exceed G.$250,000, all of which came out of her private fortune which is rated at several millions. Many private political organizations, including women's clubs also contributed large sums to assure Mrs. McCormick's victory. Her victory in the primaries does not, of course, constitute the whole story, for Mrs. McCormick must conduct another campaign this fall against the Democratic nominee, J. Ham. Lewis, also of Chicago. Aside from her political activities, Mrs. McCormick is also a well-known farmer, managing a large stock farm in Illinois and in addition is the mother of three children. Also, when she has time she plays a considerable part in the social affairs of the American National Capital at Washington.

Excellent Hospital Work at Tehchow

Dr. F. F. Tucker, of Tehchow, Shantung, in a recent letter to The Review, gives a description of the service being rendered to the soldiers wounded in recent battles in Shantung.

It was about a month ago that the wounded began to be sent to Tehchow from the front, which was at that time between Tehchow and Tsinanfu. The large arsenal, dismantled since the time of Chang Tsung-chang, became a hospital, though it had no windows or doors. At first there were no medical and surgical supplies, the Williams-Porter Hospital of the American Board Mission lending necessities. To the credit of the Shansi forces be it said that to a considerable extent supplies and personnel were soon furnished, and a measure of attention given the wounded. By the end of June there were eight hundred and more wounded, about a third of them serious surgical cases. A branch of the hospital was established in the Confucian Temple in Tehchow city. Realizing the lack of personnel, the Williams-Porter Hospital was asked to take professional care of the two hundred and sixty patients in this temple, sending the most serious ones to the mission hospital, though seeing to most of the cases daily at the temple. This sudden demand on a limited staff necessitated a call for help, and physicians and nurses from Lintsing, Peitaiho and other points rendered splendid service.

Hundreds of wounded were later added from Yucheng, Ch'iho, Hweimin, and other points, till now there are nearly 2000 at Tehchow. As most of them had been wounded five to fifteen days before they got there, their condition with the summer heat, may be imagined. The vitality of the wounded is amazing. Most of them are from 18 to 26 years of age, though one old carter of over sixty had most of his hands blown off by the explosion of an air bomb. Half of the wounds are due to bombs of various kinds. The men, coming from varous northern provinces, are a good lot, and are determined to enjoy life despite disabilities. A hundred or so have recovered sufficiently to be discharged, but they show a decided disinclination to return to the front.

A base hospital for several thousand is being set up at Machang, and report has it that a rear line hospital is being established at Tsinan. Since not a little has been said to the effect that no suitable provision was being made for the wounded, it is only due to call attention to an instance where at least the care of these maimed humans (so senselessly wounded) is vastly better than it has been for any one of the previous half dozen conflcits in this region. What is more, they know a modern hospital when they see one, and the appeals to be allowed to enter the mission hospital are heartrending, though the hospital can take only up to capacity, and every member of the staff is working to the limit of his and her strength. It is a fine illustration of cooperation between government military forces and a local hospital, which latter happens to be missionary.

Some American Business Opportunities

(The following is a list of inquiries pertaining to business connections in China by American manufacturers, which have been received at the American Consulate-General in Shanghai, Chinese or foreign firms interested in any of these inquiries have been requested to communicate with the Shanghai American Consulate, giving both the number and the file number of the particular item in which the writer may be interested. The Consulate accepts no responsibility for the financial standing of any of these concerns).

No. 334—Motors & Generators.—A Chicago manufacturer of fractional horse power motors and generators desires a Shanghai agent. Catalog received. (File No. 866.12.)

No. 335—Radio Sets & Electric Household Refrigerators.—A large Chicago manufacturer of radio receivers and radio-phonograph combinations desires to market its products as well as electric household refrigerators. Catalog received. (File No. 866.16)

No. 336—Gas Stoves.—A San Francisco manufacturer of gas stoves desires representation. Catalogs received. (File No. 866.12)

No. 337—Machinery for the Production of Radio Tubes, Television Tubes, Neon Tubes, Incandescent Lamps and Glass Products.—A Newark, N. J., manufacturer of machinery for making glass and lamps desires to market its products in Shanghai. Catalogs received. (File No. 866.16/866.12)

No. 338—Ramie Fiber.—A concern in New York desires to import ramie fiber, Wu Chang preferred, that has been decorticated but not degummed. Either new or old fiber will serve the purpose, (File No. 868.16)

No. 339—Belt Fasteners.—A Providence, R. I., manufacturer of belt fasteners desires a Shanghai representative. Catalog received. (File No. 866.12.)

No. 340—Electric Vacuum Cleaners.—A New York concern desires agent for new and re-built electric vacuum cleaners. (File No. 866.12.)

No. 341—Sesame Seeds.—A Los Angeles concern desires to represent Shanghai shippers of sesame seed to the Pacific Coast. (File No. 861.3.)

No. 342—Proprietary Medicines.—A New York manufacturer of proprietary medicines desires to market its products in Shanghai. (File No. 869.5)

No. 343—Insecticides.—A long established manufacturer of insecticides (fly spray, bug powder, etc.) desires representation. (File No. 866.3)

No. 344—Chinese Wood Shavings; Beauty Parlor Equipment.—A Seattle business house desires to import Chinese wood shavings. It also desires contact with a local concern for the distribution of its line of permanent ware machines and materials and other supplies of interest to beauty parlors. (File No. 861.7)

No. 345.—Ladies' old Silk Stockings.—A New York concern desires contacts for the sale of ladies' old silk stockings. (File No. 868.29)

No. 346—Friction & Insulating Tapes Electric Lights Capable of Regulation.—A New York business house desires representation for high grade friction and insulating tapes and electrical devices by means of which electric light can be regulated almost to the same extent as a gas jet. File No. 866.12)

No. 347—Amusement Park Equipment.—An American manufacturer of amusement park equipment, such as, roller coasters, merry-go-rounds, dips, animals for carousels, coaster cars, etc., desires contacts with interested distributors. (File No. 840.6)

No. 348—Motion Picture Sound & Voice Recording Apparatus.—A Hollywood manufacturer of sound recording apparatus for motion pictures desires to market its products in Shanghai. (File No. 840.6)

No. 349—Electrical Appliances & Apparatus.—A New York concern desires the services of an electrical salesman to sell its goods on a commission basis. (File No. 610.1)

No. 350—Second-Hand Automobiles.—A concern in Santa Monica, California, desires a sales outlet for its line of used motor cars. Information regarding stocks and prices received. File No. 866.16)

No. 351—Cottonseed Hulls.—A Los Angeles business

(Continued on page 343)

THE CHINA TIMES

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Chinese Writer Disputes "Economy-Convenience" Theory of Foreign-Style Clothes for Chinese

The following article by a Chinese writer who signed himself, 'W. Y.' appeared in the Shanghai Morning Post and constituted a reply to an article by Paul K. Whang, favoring foreign-style dress for Chinese which appeared in The Review on July 19. Mr. Whang's article was inspired by a suggestion from a member of the Shanghai Kuomintang that all Chinese wearing foreign-style clothes should be taxed by the Government.

Here is a plausible alibi for "smart" Chinese who seek to continue indulging in the expensive fad for Occidental raiment.

Foreign dress means convenience and economy, so says Mr. Paul K. Whang, writing in the *China Weekly Review*. "Any Chinese will concede the fact that foreign dress gives much more convenience to the wearer than Chinese dress," the writer boldly asserts. He then went on to extol the other alleged virtue of western attire—economy—by making another sweeping statement that "Any foreign-dressed man can get along the whole year round with four suits of clothes." "Silk," he said, "is very expensive, and one long silk gown will cost as much as one suit of foreign dress."

Mr. Whang doesn't seem to realise that his assertions are unconvincing. His arguments are supported by sweeping statements of his own none of which bears close scrutiny.

We are at a loss to understand how much more convenience foreign dress is able to give to a wearer than Chinese dress in the absence of concrete illustrations which Mr. Whang has failed to present to substantiate his remarkable contention. On the other hand, we are in a position to state that if any degree of convenience can be credited to Occidental attire it is by far outweighed by its manifold inconveniences, especially when the wearer is a Chinese.

In the first place, the wearing of foreign dress is a sheer waste of time. The process of putting on one's shirt, collar and tie, and coat and trousers and over-coat usually consumes from 3 to 5 minutes, at the least, while in the case of a novice—a Chinese novice—half an hour or more may have to be wasted. The fixing of the tie and collar is especially a complicated and arduous task that constantly taxes one's skill and patience. In this connection we may refer to the rather comic incident of a Szechuan student who donned the civilized attire for the first time on his trip to the United States to pursue higher education. He became so disappointed with the technique of fixing his tie properly that once he had it on with the help of his friend he declined to have it off his neck for the remainder of the voyage—the entire period of three weeks!

We have yet to hear complaint from the limited group of foreign missionaries who choose to wear Chinese dress. With our mature experience as wearers of our national attire, we are in a position to say authoritatively that the putting on and off of our robe and underclothing is practically instantaneous. Since time is money, as is popularly claimed, and since money is the wherewithal without which our "smart" foreign-dress compatriots will be most likely barred at the door of the foreign cabarets and amusement establishments, it would not be a bad idea for them to return to the good old fashion of their own country.

Chinese Clothing Easily Ironed

The constant attention that has to be given to the ironing of shirt, collar, tie, coat and trousers constitutes another inconvenience which no foreign-dress wearer can deny. To the "smart" cabaret frequenters this elaborate process is to be put through almost daily because the even crease on his trousers regarded as essential to smart appearance cannot be retained after a few hours' of floor-pounding. In the case of Chinese dress, summer robes may be ironed once in 2 or 3 days and underclothing need not be ironed at all, unless one is exacting. In winter time ironing once done can be dispensed with for many months. Moreover, the structural simplicity of a Chinese robe makes the task or ironing many times easier than it would be in the case of an Occidental garment.

However great be Mr. Whang's love for foreign dress, we may assert positively that he feels the discomfort of his favorite raiment during the sweltering summer weather. The weight of his bright Occidental suit due to the heavy fabric it is made of weighs on him oppressingly. Indeed, a British authority on sane clothings recently declared that the weight of man's (Occidental) wearings, which are invariably made of heavy materials, wears away a goodly fraction of his span of life. The closely fitting character of foreign dress, again, constitutes another serious discomfort because it tends to check the free movement of air current on the surface of one's body, thereby impairing the excretory functions of the skin.

Such a pathetic sight is quite common on the street in these hot weather days when an otherwise "smart" foreign-dressed man strips off his woolen coat that has been doggedly keeping his body at a high temperature, and holds the burdensome article in his hand, panting and sweating like one just off a prize fight. What an object of pity and contempt! Suppose he had put on a loosely fitting robe made of feather-weight grass cloth which is receptive to the occasional exhilarating breeze, he would have been happily sharing the comforts entitled to all 100 percent Chinese.

It is not our claim that Chinese dress is entirely convenient. But it admits of wide degree of improvement. It is commonly charged that the Chinese robe impedes the free movement of one's steps. Granting that the charge has ground, it may be pointed out that long gown is mostly worn by so-called "white-collared men" who do not have to walk at a racing speed. But if improvement is desired, it can be conveniently reduced to the length of the celebrated knee-high skirt. In any case it is not so inconvenient to the degree of wasting time and causing discomfort. It may not be out of place to mention here that our great youthful philosopher, Dr. Hu Shih, who used to worship the Occidental civilization on bended knees, prefers to wear Chinese clothes all the year round. It is reasonable to infer that the comfort and convenience afforded by the fashion of his own country has proved a sufficient inducement to the learned scholar to discard the raiment of his admired Occident.

Foreign Clothes Not so Economical

Turning to the alleged economy of foreign dress, the astounding statement that any man can get along with four suits all the year round is to be accepted with great reservation. Our friend Mr. Whang probably has in mind Honolulu or San Francisco where the weather is spring all the year round. Still one has to prepare a light overcoat for the Mercury may occasionally drop below 60 degrees. Extra heavy suits will prove necessary if a business trip, nowadays so popular among the Americans, takes him to the cold East.

In a city like Shanghai where the climate varies almost every month, even the most stingy clothing economist is hard put to get along with twice the number of suits suggested by Mr. Whang. During these hectic days it is to be wondered if four summer suits can prove adequate to cope with the situation. If one prepares only four suits according to his recommendation, he must have at least two suits for summer in order to take off alternately to the laundry. There are only two suits left, then, say, one for winter and the other, spring. It is to be assumed that neither of these two suits is to be sent for pressing during the entire season in which it is worn. We cannot for a moment believe such frugality being practiced on the part of the "smart" foreign-dressed Chinese, expecially in view of the fact that many struggling clerks of foreign firms not infrequently appear in brighter attire than their "imperialistic" masters. Paul's four-suits economy program, therefore doesn't seem sound in practice.

Moreover, it has been the uncoveted experience of any wearer of foreign dress to find the seat of his trousers wear out rapidly, in which case the whole suit is no longer useful. The double-pants idea may help somehow, but the extra pants cost extra money. Granting that four suits will be enough for the four seasons, the seat of one's trousers will have to stand a severer strain of wearing and therefore provides the unwelcome ventilation facility at a greater speed. The probable conse-

quence is that the four suits will become worn out *en masse* before the end of one year, and four new suits will have to be prepared every year.

Mr. Whang also says that one long silk gown costs as much as one suit of foreign dress. Paul's statement is ambiguous. It is not stated what particular silk gown or foreign suit he is referring to. We understand that a white Cantonese pongee robe costs about $15, a Shantung silk robe costs $13, a grass cloth robe costs $7, and so on. A summer foreign suit, a flannel suit, for instance, costs $30 upwards; a blue serge suit, good for autumn and late spring, $35 upwards. Coming to winter clothing, a silk gown with sheep's fur lining costs $40, whereas a good heavy woolen suit, at the present rate of exchange, is over $50. Here it must be pointed out that the fur lining will last for at least a dozen years, but the pants of the foreign suit will be worn out in a few winters. To the best of our knowledge of the prices of wearing apparels, we cannot find out how a silk robe can cost as much as a foreign suit, especially when the exchange is at present soaring to a dizzy height.

Chinese Clothes Cheaper

We agree with Mr. Whang that a Chinese-dressed man cannot get along with four gowns, just as the same number of suits does not prove adequate to a foreign-dress wearer. The inexpensiveness of Chinese gowns as illustrated in the foregoing paragraph however should serve to outweigh any objection in this connection. The grass cloth robe, for instance, is obtainable at the absurdly cheap price of $7, which is only a small fraction of the tailoring charge of a civilized Occidental suit. Indeed, any Chinese who has not lost sight of the traditional cheapness of Chinese products and of the prohibitive foreign exchange rate would consider it preposterous to claim the Occidental raiment being more economical.

It has been adequately shown in the above discussion that Occidental raiment is uneconomic and uncomfortable and time-wasting. Foreigners still don such objectionable costume mainly because they are under the inexorable dictatorship of convention many centuries old. The fancy of the "smart" Chinese for the foreign attire is to be attributed to a state of mental subserviency to things Occidental. To such perverted little brains, which are sadly in need of an injection of the independent spirit of the Kuomintang, a western cloak is a mark of modernization and civilization. Hence prominent among the foreign-dress wearers are wealthy idlers, struggling clerks of foreign firms and youthful underworld leaders who seek to look progressive in outward appearance while intellectually and culturally they have nothing worthy to show.

The contention that foreign dress is regarded as a mark of distinction by the Chinese wearers may be substantiated by a concrete instance. Some years ago when the municipal parks in the so-called International Settlement were still closed to Chinese, a foreign-dressed Chinese gentlemen by the name of Ba-en Lee, who is now president of the Hangchow Christian College made a remarkable suggestion through the correspondence columns of the *China Press* that all Chinese in foreign attire should be admitted to the Settlement parks as was the practice in the municipal park in the French Concession. We are in no position to ascertain whether, in Mr. Lee's opinion, a foreign-dressed Chinese was as good as a foreigner or represented the best class Chinese, or whether any Chinese in native raiment must necessarily be below the requisite standard for park admission. But the indisputable fact remains that many of the foreign-dress wearers are notorious idlers such as Tung San-mao, principal figure of the dancing-girl "suicide" scandal, as well as underworld figures.

Foreigners Prefer Foreign-Dressed Chinese

It must be admitted, however, that there is a pronounced tendency on the part of foreigners to show preference for foreign-dressed Chinese. The French park case is a typical instance. Again there are still a number of foreign firms here that would not admit any Chinese by the front door unless he is in Occidental attire. The S.M.C. police do not, as a rule, search foreign-dressed Chinese pedestrians. It is not known whether foreigners regard Chinese who don their own national costume as progressive and civilized. But no doubt it is a paying proposition for the foreigners to encourage Chinese to put on their garments by showing them special civility. Such a strategic move proves most flattering to small Chinese minds many of whom become so elated as to spend even their last cents on foreign products. No wonder foreign merchants are jubliant over their quickly-made profits while the little fools do not yet realize that they have been made tools of exploitation.

That China is placed at a great disadvantage for her inability to produce woolen cloth is not to be denied. But silk and cotton are good substitutes for the popular serge fabrics if a Chinese chooses to follow the fashion of his own country. Silk is less expensive than woolen cloth especially at the present rate of foreign exchange. If it is not considered sufficiently durable, one is at liberty to use coarse cotton worn by the good honest peasants.

Woolen is an ideal fabric in so far as it is worn next to the skin; it is in this situation only that its health-preserving power can be felt. But since the woolen fabric in China has been almost exclusively used for outer garments, there is nothing to lose but much to gain economically by wearing native-produced silk and cotton cloth.

Although a goodly portion of our cotton is woven with fine yarns imported from abroad, still it will add considerably to the volume of products produced with Chinese labor, and help to swing the adverse trade balance. When the market is sufficiently widened, we believe the Chinese mill-owners will be ultimately in a position to finance the plantation of American cotton that gives longer fibers than Chinese cotton to be spun into fine yarns.

The wearing of foreign dress by Chinese should be discouraged, if for no other reasons, at least for economic reasons. The taxing of the foreign-dress wearer as proposed by a certain Chinese is to be lauded. However, the taxation should include all clothes made of foreign fabrics irrespective of the fashion of the apparel into which they are made.

Even in down-trodden India which is entirely dominated by the proud British, there has been started a powerful movement urging the use of native fabrics under the great intellectual leader Mahatma Ghandi. Are we Chinese so base and contemptible as to defend the indefensible fancy for Occidental raiment instead of fighting against it tooth and nail?

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In the Field of National Reconstruction

Automatic Phones for Hangchow

Hangchow, capital of Chekiang province, is shortly to have automatic telephones, according to an announcement of a special committee of the provincial government issued last week. The Provincial Reconstruction Committee has made a contract with a German company to supply the necessary equipment.

Shanghai to Have More Parks

The Shanghai Municipal Council on July 23 announced that consideration was being given to a plan for the purchase of land for the opening of a number of new parks in the northern and western districts of the city. It was stated that the commissioner of public works had submitted a plan showing areas where sufficient land is available for park purposes.

Yangtsze Surveys Completed

The Yangtsze River Conservancy Board has announced the completion or preliminary surveys of the section of the Yangtsze river between Hankow and Woosung. A detailed program of dredging and other improvements has been submitted to the National Executive Yuan for approval in order that work may be started.

Picture Censorship for Nanking

A Board of Censors of nine members will, in future, pass on all moving pictures to be exhibited in the National Capital, Nanking, according to an announcement last week. The new board will be composed of representatives of the City Kuomintang Party headquarters, three from the Municipal Government and two from the Municipal Police Department.

Model Dwellings for Chapei

Model dwellings numbering 1,200 and costing $220,000 are shortly to be constructed in the Chapei section of Shanghai, according to plans recently announced by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. The project will be financed by the Municipal Finance Bureau and will be of a type similar to "model" houses recently constructed in Pootung and Nantao.

Exhibition of Machine Goods

The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor of the National Government has announced an exhibition of machine-made goods to be held in Nanking during September while the National Industrial Conference is in session. Invitations have been sent out to factories throughout the country, asking them to submit samples of their work, the purpose being to demonstrate recent progress in manufacturing.

Government to Continue Funds to Northern Schools

Dr. Chiang Mon-lin, Minister of Education, has recommended that there be no reduction in the educational appropriations to the Government Central University as well as the Government institutions in Peiping and Tientsin as well as the National Labor University, for the coming year. The appropriations for the coming year will be the same as for last year according to the report.

Kwangsi Rebels Caused $60,000 Railway Damage

The Ministry of Railway has completed an estimate of the damage to the Hankow-Changsha railway by the recent invasion of Kwangsi rebels and "Ironsides," the amount necessary for repairs being $60,000. The cost of repairs will be appropriated by the provincial headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the National forces at Hankow and by the Ministry of Railways. Li Kuo-chun has been appointed to take charge of the repairs.

Native Clothes for Civil Employes

Employes of civil organs of the Government throughout the country have been instructed to refrain from wearing clothing made of foreign materials, according to an order issued on July 25. The order was issued as a result of a petition received by the Government from the Kiangsu and Chekiang Silk Manufacturing Association. Officials are requested to set an example for the people in the use of home-manufactured materials.

British Trade Mission to Far East

William Graham, president of the British Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons on July 25 that the British Government is immediately sending a "most representative trade mission to the Far East for the purpose of studying the markets and also finding out whether there were any financial or other measures which could be recommended to this country and which could be made practical politics in developing what is a huge and very important market if we could gain effective access to it."

Would Bar Foreign Shipping from Inland Waters

The Central Political Council has approved a program prepared by the Ministry of Communications for the abolition of shipping privileges heretofore enjoyed by foreigners on China's inland waterways. According to a report by the *Kuo Min* news agency on July 25, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been instructed to open negotiations with British and Japanese shipping interests, while the Ministry of Communications has been instructed to make preparations for the expansion of the Chinese shipping industry.

Likin Stations Violate Government Tax Orders

The Chekiang Provincial Government has notified the Ministry of Finance of the refusal, or at least failure, of numerous transit tax (likin) stations in the province to observe the orders of the Ministry of Finance regarding exemption of export duty on cotton goods for export abroad or to other ports. The order of the Ministry of Finance specified that all cotton goods destined for export abroad or to other Chinese ports should be exempted from export duty as well as other imposts. However, according to the complaint of the provincial authorities of Chekiang, the likin stations have continued to make their collections in spite of the government's order and in some cases have demanded further duties.

Overseas Chinese Want Industrial Monopoly in China

Moh Zung-ih, who claims to represent the Overseas Chinese Industrial Investigation Mission, who arrived in Shanghai recently, claims that his organization is prepared to invest the sum of $140,000,000 in industrial development in China provided the Chinese Government is willing to grant monopoly privileges. He claimed that they are prepared to make an initial investment of $20,000,000 with more to follow provided the National Government is willing to give assurances of some measure of success in the undertaking. Mr. Moh stated that members of his mission are planning to spend six months in China making investigations, following which reports will be prepared for submitting to groups of wealthy Chinese residing abroad who are interested in engaging in business in their home land.

Granaries for Rice Storage in Nanking

The Nanking Food Control Committee, announced on July 25 that seven large granaries with a capacity of 40,000 piculs (one picul equals 133 pounds) are to be constructed in the National Capital as part of the Government's food control program. The cost of the buildings, $290,000, will be provided by the Municipality and by subscriptions from commercial bodies and philanthropic organizatians.

The Municipal Council of the Shanghai International Settlement at a meeting held on Wednesday, July 23, announced the appropriation of $100,000 for the purchase and distribution of rice as a means of alleviating serious conditions brought about by mounting prices. The purchase and distribution of the rice will be in charge of a committee headed by L. T. Yuan, a member of the Council.

Greater Shanghai Municipality Urges Use of China Goods

The Greater Shanghai Municipal Government on July 26 issued an order enjoining all government employes to take the lead in the use of native-manufactured products. The order issued covered both consumption and production of native goods; the order dealing with consumption of home products recommended that all municipal employes and students must wear clothing of native goods; that all furniture, office appliances, stationery and articles used in offices must be of home production; that each employe should induce his relatives and friends to follow his example.

Under the heading of "production" of native goods, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce was instructed to urge upon local factories to reduce their prices and improve their products; that frequent campaigns and exhibitions of home goods be held; that the Government be urged to extend subsidies to Chinese-owned factories.

Shanghai Real Estate Transactions Tls 7,000,000 in July

Real estate transactions in Shanghai for the month of July reached the phenomenal figure of Tls 7,000,000 according a report published in the *Shanghai Evening Post* on Saturday, July 26, it being stated that this probably was a record figure. Among the construction projects mentioned in the report is ten new residences in the Columbia Circle of the western district at a cost of Tls 200,000 and in addition 200 Chinese houses in various parts of the city to cost Tls 550,000. These are being built by the Asia Realty Company.

It was also announced that a new building housing the Museum of Natural History of Aurora University, will be ready for opening on October 15. The building is of three-story construction. Aurora University is a local Catholic institution for Chinese.

Work was started early in July on two large warehouses located on Soochow creek near Markham road, the buildings to be the property of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank. The total expenditure will be Tls 310,000.

Daughters and Sons Not Liable for Debts of Parents

Wang Chung-hui, head of the Judicial Yuan, in an interview on July 24 carried by the *Kuo Min* news agency, stated that while no official provisions had as yet been made in the "family-relations" law, that he favored exemption of the children of deceased parents from liability for debts left by parents after death. Heretofore it had been customary for children to be held responsible for debts of parents after the parents' demise. The fundamental principles of the "Law of Family Relations" and "Law of Inheritance," comprising the last two sections of the new Civil Code, were passed by the Central Political Council on July 23 and forwarded to the Judicial Yuan as a basis for the drafting of the final law. Under the new regulations daughters are to be placed on an equal basis with sons from the standpoint of inheriting property left by parents.

Oil Field Discovered in North Manchuria?

According to a report in the Chinese newspapers this week, the Heilungkiang provincial government has made arrangements for drilling test wells in an extensive district in North Manchuria which is believed to contain important deposits of oil. The district is located along the tracks of the Chinese Eastern Railway, a few miles to the west of the Chalainor coal mines, which were put out of business by the Soviet Russians at the time of the invasion of Chinese territory by the Soviet Far Eastern Red Army last yasr. The report in the Chinese newspapers stated that the oil deposits were originally discovered during the administration of the late Marshal Chang Tso-ling and that the Heilungkiang commissioner of foreign affairs, Chao Tsung-jen, had made a deal with certain Russian interests to exploit the district. Chinese authorities at Mukden, however, cancelled this agreement on the ground that foreigners should not be granted a permit for the exploitation of oil resources.

Seven Million Dollar Reconstruction Loan for Kiangsu

The Legislative Yuan of the National Government on July 26 gave official approval of a proposed loan for $7,000,000 which is to be floated by the Kiangsu provincial

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The CHINESE NATION

A WEEKLY PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO CHINA'S PROGRESS

PARTIAL CONTENTS OF VOL. I No. 6

July 23, 1930

WANG CHING-WEI'S TRIP TO THE NORTH
EDITORIAL

PASSING OF SHANGHAI DIEHARD
By MAXWELL S. STEWARD

THE BAN ON SILVER IMPORTATION
By Y. C. MA

THE CHINESE SEAMEN'S UNION
By LOWE CHUAN-HUA

CHINA'S CULTURAL PROBLEM
By TOONG ZEU-BANG

THE SO-CALLED NORTHERN PLENARY SESSION

PUBLIC OPINION NOTES OF THE WEEK

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government for reconstruction purposes. According to the following report, most of the money is to be used for highway construction,

(*a*)	Construction of provincial highways—	
	1. Nanking-Hangchow-Highway	$ 475,000
	2. Chinkiang-Kuyung Highway	200,000
	3. Nanking-Wuhu Highway	250,000
	4. Nanking-Changchow Highway	240,000
	5. Kiangying-Kuyung Highway	720,000
	6. Kaoyu - Yangchow and Kaoyu-Tsingkiangpu sections of the Kuachow-Yuchow Highway	1,140,000
	7. Ihing-Soochow Highway (around the Taihu Lake)	1,975,000
(*b*)	Installation of provincial long-distance telephone lines	500,000
(*c*)	Reconstruction of the provincial capital (Chinkiang)	700,000
(*d*)	Improvement of the harbor and wharves at Chinkiang	300,000
(*e*)	Construction of a dam at the Sheyang River	500,000
		$7,000,000

The bonds will be issued in denominations of $10, $100, $1,000 and $10,000, will bear interest at 8 percent, payable semi-annually. Redemption of principal will be in half-yearly drawings, with the entire loan to be repaid in 10 years. The entire provincial revenues, accruing from the taxation on sale and mortgage of real-estate, together with a portion of the land tax will be security for the loan. A sinking fund committee has been formed as follows: one representative each from the Central Auditing Council, Kiangsu Reconstruction Bureau, Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai Bankers Association, Native Bankers Association, and the Chinkiang Chamber of Commerce.

Several Missionaries Remain in Fukien Rebel Zone

John J. Muccio, the American Consul at Foochow, and A. D. Martin, British Consul have returned from the interior of Fukien province, with a large number of missionaries some of whom had previously been held in captivity by bandits and others who were in danger from rebels. They reported. however that they did not bring with them the following:

W. F. Cassidy, of the American Board Mission and one other, who are surrounded by Communists at Kienyang (Fukien) and James Murphy and the Rev. Curran and the Rev. Black who are remaining to assist them. Dr. Edward L. Bliss and Dr. Walter J. Judd, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (Shaowu) who considered it safer to remain at their station than to try to leave through the bandit infested area; Dr. J. E. and Mrs. Skinner, Methodist Episcopal Foreign Board, Yenping, who were unable to leave because their hospital is crowded with wounded soldiers. Dr. Ruth Hemenway, Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church (Mintsing, Fukien) who was too ill to travel. Later reports stated that Miss Barrett and other American missionaries, about five in number, are stranded in Pochow, and that the Waichiaopu is trying to get into touch with them.

Caustic Comments on French Rule in Indo-China

"Observer" writes in "China Truth" under the heading of "What's Wrong With French Rule in Indo-China?":—

"To Chinese in general and Cantonese in particular, the recent announcement of M. Pietri, French Minister for the Colonies who informed the Chamber that the recent disturbances in Indo-China are due to communist propaganda from Canton, is certainly "news." Indeed, so absurd and unjust is the accusation—an accusation which betrays the ignorance of Far Eastern politics on the part of one whose position allows him no excuse whatever for the blunder—that we cannot but feel amused. Really, nothing is further from the truth and more ludicrous than to imagine that Canton is today converted into the C. H. Q. of Bolshevist propandists. Surely nothing under the sun is more objectionable and repulsive to the average Cantonese than communism, a form of doctrine which was given a practical experiment in the very city in the winter of 1927 with such horrible results that the mere mention today of "red" is anathema.

"Of course, we do realise the difficulties of the French authorities in constantly exerting superhuman efforts in order to repress frequent outbursts of national feelings in the form of demonstrations and riots. We do also sympathize with the French officials there who are becoming so unpopular that they have to live in continuous dread of being murdered by malcontents who resent their tyrannical rule and who cannot tolerate their ruthless exploitations. But such a deplorable state of affairs would continue and never improve, if no sane basic remedy were sought and obtained to ameliorate it. Sabre rattling and a repressive policy may function successfully in Morocco or perhaps in Syria but a dead failure is sure to reward La Belle France if she tries to use blood and force in a territory where discontent, illfeeling and suspicion are intensifying the revolutionary movement to the extreme point against French rule.

Large American Toilet Preparations Firm Opening Here

Another large American firm—or, to be more correct, two large American firms operating under one management—are in the process of openiug up a head office in Shanghai from which sales will be directed all over China. They are Wm. R. Warner and Company, Inc. and Richard Hudnut, two of the oldest and largest manufacturers of toilet preparations, perfumes and patent medicines in the United States. The firms are owned by the same interests and also control several large subsidiary companies in Europe and America for whom they will act in China. G. W. Heath, Far Eastern sales director of the companies, is now in Shanghai directing the opening of the offices, which will be situated on the fifth floor of the Dollar Building. The China branch will be in charge of F. C. Cleary. who is also here assisting Mr. Heath in opening the office.

A complete line of samples for all the lines which the Companies represent will be on display in the new showroom which forms a part of the main office, while stocks of the most important lines will be kept on hand to be delivered direct to dealers in all parts of China, Mr. Heath said. He also intimated that eventually the companies will open a manufacturing plant in Shanghai where their various preparations will be made, but declared that the time for opening such a plant would depend on the progress made under the present sales scheme and the general development of the China field.

The best known line of goods manufactured by Richard Hudnut and sold in China is the Three Flowers line of toilet articles. Another line which will be brought out and be pushed considerably by the new sales organization will be the new Gemey line, which is manufactured in the Paris factory. Another high class line which will receive particular attention is the Du Barry beauty preparations.

The name of Wm. R. Warner and Company, Inc. is known generally throughout the Far East in connection with the sale of Stacomb, Agarol and Sloan's Liniment, which will continue to be leading lines. This company has as a subsidiary the Waterbury Chemical Company of New York, famous for the manufacture of Waterbury Codliver Oil, which will be pushed on the China market. They also control and own the Chamberlain Medicine Company, makers of cough syrups, pain balsam and colic and diarrhea medicines. Another subsidiary is Goedecke and Company, Leipzig, makers of Anusol Suppositories, which will also be represented in China by the new company.

Although work is practially completed on the new offices and showroom the company will not formally open until September 1, when they will be in a position to take orders direct from dealers.

Peiping and Tientsin Post Office Workers "Go Slow"

The Northern Coalition Government had trouble with the postal employees at Peiping and Tientsin during the week. They adopted a "go slow" policy, refused to chop stamps on ordinary mail matter and had been delivering unstamped letters without charge.

The postal employees at Tientsin also went on a sabotage strike July 26. They had previously declared their purpose of going on strike, if their demands, submitted to the Postal Service Administration in Shanghai, did not meet with a satisfactory reply.

The strike came to an end July 28 when the strikers received notice from Shanghai that their demands for increased pay would be granted.

SOME AMERICAN BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

(Continued from page 337)

house desires to place Cottonseed Hulls on the Shanghai market. These hulls are being used in miniature golf courses as a substitute for grass. (File No. 867.1)

No. 352—Wind and Waterproof Paper Jackets—A Los Angeles business house desires to place its line of wind and waterproof paper jackets on the Shanghai market. These jackets are cheap, serviceable, and ideal for outdoor labor. Sample and prices received. (File No. 868.32)

No. 353—Machinery and Machine Tools.—A Fitchburg, Mass., manufacturer of machinery and machine tools desires local representation. Catalogs received. (File No. 866.12)

No. 354—Automatic Controls.—A New York manufacturer of automatic controls desires a local distributor for its products. The controls are for oil and gas burners, coal burners, unit heaters and refrigeration. Other products consist of sign flashes, mercury switches and corrugated bellows. (File No. 866.12)

No. 355—Photographic Dry Plates.—A St. Louis, Mo., manufacturer of dry plates for all branches of photography desires a local sales agent. Catalogs received. (File No. 867. 3)

Philippines to Get More Radio Facilities Rates Being Decreased

The *Manila Bulletin* gives details of additional radio communication facilities which will soon be provided between the Philippines and the United States. The Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company of California, which for the past several months has been conducting experiments in the transmission and reception of radio messages between Manila and San Francisco, plans to open a service within the next three months.

The transmitting station of the Mackay Company in Las Pinas is being supplemented by a large receiving station to be located about 15 miles from Manila where the incoming radio messages will be relayed from the air direct to under-ground cables connecting with the office of the company in the heart of the business section in Manila.

The Mackay company was granted a franchise in 1928 to construct, maintain and operate in the Philippine Islands stations for the transmission and recepton of wireless long distance messages. It is proposed to carry on direct communication between Manila and San Francisco when the service is first inaugurated. Later the service will be extended to make possible direct communication with its stations in New York, and it is believed that this will later be augmented by service to points in the Far East and Europe.

The installation by the Mackay Company of a radio station in the Philippines is expected to further reduce the rates. The schedule to the United States submitted last year by this company to the public service commission showed rates from 12 to 14 centavos per word lower than the rates charged at the time. On September 1, 1929, both the Commercial Pacific Cable Company and the Radio Corporation of the Philippines lowered their tariffs to meet the new Mackay rate.

Shanghai Theatre Enjoined from Making Capital Out of Dancing Girl Incident

The Shanghai Theatre, Foochow Road, has been enjoined by the District Court from producing a play entitled "Dong San-mau and a Certain Dancing Girl," based on a recent incident in Shanghai.

Dr. Francis C. Liu, lawyer for Dong San-mau, in making his application to the court drew attention to the fact that the play was based on the recent trial in which Dong was charged with instigating the attempted suicide of Miss Wong Pei-ying, a Cantonese dancing girl and a former student of Fuhtan University. Dong denied the charge and said that he and the girl had entered a death pact, but he was nevertheless sentenced to two years' imprisonment. However, an appeal has been lodged and Dr. Liu pointed out that the staging of the play would prejudice Dong in future proceedings. The matter was subjudice, said Dr. Liu, and its production was likely not only to arouse prejudice against accused but also to injure his name and reputation.

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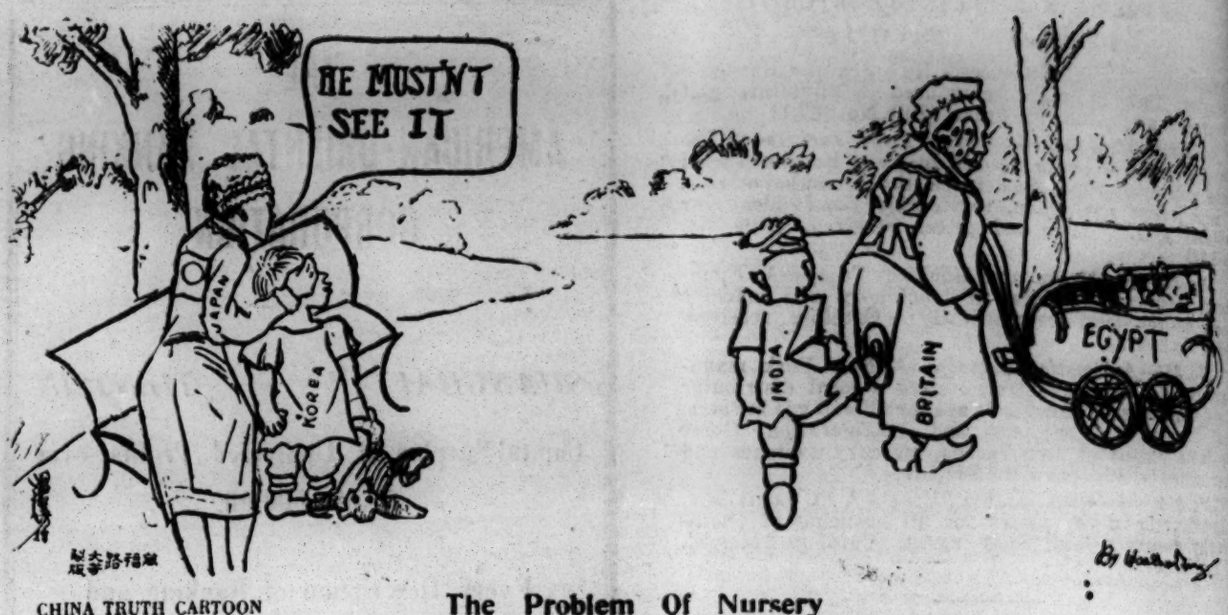

CHINA TRUTH CARTOON

The Problem Of Nursery

The above cartoon, which appeared in *China Truth*, a Chinese owned bi-lingual magazine at Canton, refers to the revolutionary situation existing in the Oriental colonies of Britain and Japan.

British Rule in India Is Oppressive

BY RASH BEHARI BOSE

A press dispatch from Simla, India, July 12, reported that the Legislative Assembly of India has approved a motion to reduce the supplementary grant of expenses of the Round Table Conference by one hundred rupees owing to the unsatisfactory recommendations of the Simon Commission's report. The vote was 60 to 48. It means that by this adverse vote the Legislative Assembly which now consists of moderate and loyal Indians only, since the nationalist Indians who were in the majority resigned their seats in obedience to the resolution of the Indian National Congress declaring the object of that body as the attainment of complete national independence, expresses its disapproval of the general work of the proposed Round Table Conference to be held in October next in London at which the future destiny of India is supposed to be decided by the British and Indian representatives. This piece of news is very significant, in that it clearly and unequivocally demonstrates before the world that even moderate and loyal Indians, are against the proposed Conference, which has already been boycotted by the Congressmen—who comprise a great majority of the population.

In the past, there were many commissions and conferences to extend self-governing rights to the Indians, but the actual result did not confer anything substantial on Indians, and they are, as they were in the past, still the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" in their own country. The Indians, because of their bitter experience in the past, know quite well that the proposed Conference will not benefit them in any appreciable way and hence not only the nationalist Indians but the loyal and moderate Indian politicians too are opposing it.

The Indian National Congress, the only representative political organization of the Indians, in its session on 1st January of this year, has unmistakably and clearly put forward India's demand for complete national independence, and so long as Britain does not meet it, the national movement must go on. The Congressmen attach little importance to, and take no notice of, the proposed conference. They are as usual carrying on their civil disobedience movement with redoubled efforts, so much so that in spite of the ruthlessly repressive policy of the Government resulting in the arrest, imprisonment, beating, and shooting of thousands of Indians, the nationalist movement is gathering momentum daily, and with the arrest and incarceration of every leader, it is growing in intensity. At a meeing of the Viceroy's Council of State, the Government stated that between April 6 and June 15 the total number of persons convicted in connection with the civil disobedience movement in India was 4,377. This figure represents those who were convicted judicially in a properly constituted Court, but if the number of those killed, wounded, beaten, arrested and imprisoned under illegal executive orders is taken into account the figure cannot but be a staggering one. The Government statement only gives the figures of those convicted within a little more than two months (April 6 to June 15), but it doen not say anything about those convicted before April 6 and after June 15. If all these are counted, the number would easily reach tens of thousands.

Since the Government has found out that the Indians are not at all afraid of jail, it has adopted the policy of beating, wounding and killing them outright as will be clear from recent despatches from Bombay.

Outrages of a serious nature are daily happening throughout the length and breadth of that unfortunate country. They indisputably prove that the British rule in India is based on pure and simple brute force, and that the Indians as a nation have risen against it and are prepared to pay whatever sacrifice is demanded of them to get back their lost birthright of complete national independence.

Japan, July 16, 1930.

Indian Movement Kills British Trade

Although the reports from India indicate that there has been less physical violence than previously, the most recent "appreciation", as a *Reuter* telegram from London terms it, of the situation by the Government of India contains this significant statement:

"The movement has had very serious effects on trade and the business and industrial outlook is gloomy."

The Indian Government's statement states that there has been a definite decline in the civil disobedience movement in Bengal, Madras, Behar, Orissa, Assam and Delhi, but in Bengal student activity might give fresh encouragement. In the Punjab there had been a marked improvement during the past month but the Sikh situation was unstable. The United Provinces reported greater activity in the villages. In the Bombay Presidency the Gujerat continued to show signs of some improvement.

In the Central Provinces the movement had gained force and the situation there was definitely worse.

Round Table Conference

It was announced by Wedgwood Benn, Secretary for India, in the House of Commons in London July 28 that the round-table conference on Indian affairs will be held at St. James's Palace at the conclusion of the Imperial Conference, but he added he was not able to state what the composition of the delegations would be.

Bombay's Lead

(By Jairamdas Daulatram in "Young India")

Bombay has seen the anti-picketing Ordinance in action. Some of its leading citizens have been eye witnesses to the disgraceful scenes enacted by the police in support of it. Correspondents of foreign newspapers too have been interested spectators of the ugly incidents which have occurred before Whiteway and Laldlaw's during the last week. And so also thousands of Bombay's inhabitants have observed with their own eyes the excesses committed by the police in the name of law and order. Despite the usual whitewash of the Director of Information and the attempts of Anglo-Indian papers to purvey garbled versions to their readers, the world cannot be deceived as to happenings in Bombay during the last few days. These happenings prove once again that there is today no rule of law in many parts of India. There is not even the rule of lawless law. We are now under the rule of the *lathi*.

There are few places in the country which have, despite provocation, maintained non-violence with such scrupulousness and sense of discipline as has the city of Bombay. Its teeming lakhs, containing easily inflammable elements of population with all the traditions of recent communal and labor disturbances, have demonstrated, a hundred times, in processions and public meetings of apparently unmanageable proportions, that they can function in mass almost without an untoward incident. The ordinary citizen of Bombay has had to put up with a great deal. Peaceful spectators of the recent picketing campaign in that city have been pursued even inside shops and there mercilessly beaten on the pretext that such action was necessary to disperse crowds which were alleged to block public traffic. What justification can there be for assaults by sergeants on those who, having left the roadside, had already reached the porticoes or even the inside of shops? None of these were themselves picketing any cloth shop. It they were doing so, they could be quickly arrested. If they blocked the traffic, they could be similarly arrested for obstruction. Under what law could mere curious spectators be charged with *lathis*. It is alleged that some persons jeered at the police. Is jeering a new crime? Will the people, we ask, be justified in assaulting the police if the latter jeered at them, as they sometimes do? Wanton assaults, specially by the European sergeants, are on the increase. It is reported the that the police parade the streets in some parts of the city and forcibly disperse the crowds that usually gather round corners. Allegations have been made of wilful caning and slapping of little children eleven years old who were persuading the people not to drink. An Advocate of Bombay has prosecuted a European sergeant for throwing him down a staircase. Congress volunteers peacefully regulating traffic in the absense of the police are marched off to jail for having performed this service to the public. Whether traffic is 'obstructed' the people must be penalised. Many acts of similar lawlessness perpetrated under the shelter of the almighty Ordinances must in the nature of things remain unreported. They all lead to one moral.

The Government and its officials have lost their balance. The European servants of the public have specially done so. They are mad with rage and despair. They are being egged on by the European tradesmen whose profession in India is as good as gone. A thousand additional troops have been drafted into the city to overawe the peaceful citizens though last two months of mammoth processions and public meetings have furnished no justification for any display of military strength. Such display only arouses public indignation. The Government ought to know by now that the show of military and police force only creates and excites crowds. It is the easiest way of provoking the people into violence by stimulating conflict. We see that official patience is sorely tried. The non-violence of the people had added strength and life to their resistance and the authorities have signally failed to overcome it. It is discovering new outlets. It is assuming new forms. It appears to have been checkmated at one place but, with no loss of time or vigor, it finds fresh expression elsewhere. Impatience breeds anger and anger violence.

The citizens of Bombay have to beware of the official violence. There may even be those who would wish to see Bombay turned into a Sholapur. If none else, surely the higher authorities of the Government know the effect of official violence. The people, too, on their hand, must know the consequences of succumbing to such violence by retaliation. Bombay can meet the situation by maintaining its wonderful discipline and self-control. There is no doubt that Gujarat and Bombay are leading the country in the program of resistance. They are equally leading in the preservation of non-violence. So long as that lead remains, the path to freedom is safe. Gujarat has realised its great mission. It looks as if Bombay is also realising it. That is the nation's hope and prayer.

Indian Boycott of British Goods

A *Transocean* dispatch from Bombay July 29 says: As a reply to the rumors assiduously spread to the effect that the passive resistance movement is near its collapse or temporary suspension, the executive of the Indian National Congress today decreed a further sharpening of the boycott of English goods. The new boycott regulations, which will be provisionally valid for two months, greatly exceed in rigor anything hitherto attempted in this direction.

Simpson Proposes Head Offices of Customs be Moved to Tientsin

Lenox Simpson, commissioner of the Tientsin Customs, stated on July 29 that it will soon be necessary to establish the offices of the Inspector-General of Customs in Tientsin in order to successfully control the various Customs offices now under the jurisdiction of the Northern Coalition.

Tientsin is a better location for the Inspector-General's offices than Peiping, Mr. Simpson stated, due to the fact that it is not only the largest Customs House in the control of the Northerners but is located within easy access of other port cities in the North China area.

The commissioner continued that the funds derived from the Customs will be used for no other purpose than to defray the expenses of the Northern Coalition. If all Customs offices in the North remit their revenues to Tientsin, he believes that the aggregate sum will be sufficient to meet the government budget.

Lenox Simpson Gives Dinner to Northern Officials

B. Lenox Simpson, Commissioner of the Tientsin Customs under the Yen Hsi-shan regime, gave a banquet at the Villa West Lake on the night of July 17, in honor of various Northern government officials. The banquet was in appreciation of the assistance Mr. Simpson received at the time of the withdrawal of the old customs staff. "We wish to show our gratitude and good feeling toward the government officials," Mr. Simpson stated. Among those present were Mayor Tsui Ting-hsien, Pu Yi-chung, head of the Tientsin Mint and concurrently chief of the Telegraph Administration, Lu Ching-li, the new Customs Superintendent, Yuan Tseng-ching, acting head of the local Garrison Headquarters, Tseng Yen-yi, head of the Public Safety Bureau, Tuan Mao-lan, head of the Telephone Administration, Pan Lien-yu and Koo Tzo-yi, the two new deputy commissioners, Hwang Chung-fang of the Haiho Improvement Commission, Li Han-yuan of the Public Safety Bureau and T. T. Tao secretary of the Customs Superintendent's Office.

Municipal Gazette to be Published in Chinese

The Shanghai Municipal Council has accepted an offer put forward by the Chinese members that copies of the Chinese edition of the *Shanghai Municipal Gazette*, published weekly, be forwarded to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association for distribution among Chinese at the Council's expense. In the course of the discussion of the matter the secretary stated it would be necessary to engage additional translating staff and also to obtain additional office accommodation, but at any rate the *Gazette* would also appear in Chinese.

Beggars "Graduate" from Benevolent Institution

The Chinese press states that 36 of the 500 odd beggars, who had been sent to the Unemployed Benevolent Institution to learn a useful trade, received prizes from the Insitution beginning of the week and were permitted to leave because they had been found diligent during their stay at the Institution. The Institution was established last year by local Chinese philanthropists.

Men and Events

The Sixth International Road Congress will be held in Washington, October 6 to 11.

C. S. Franklin, a member of the American bar has returned to Shanghai from a trip to the United States.

T. Roy Scanlon, Far Eastern manager for the Sun Maid Raisin Growers, Fresno, returned to Shanghai end of last week.

Returns from the Chinese war show that nothing but extreme caution by both sides will prevent a battle. —*Hartford Times.*

E. V. Murray and Frank Sykora, both of the Texas Oil Co., arrived back in Shanghai by the *President Jackson* end of last week.

The Good Roads Association of China observed its tenth aniversary by a dinner at 608 Rue du Pere Froc, Shanghai, July 30.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Wilson and three childern, of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of New York City, arrived in Shanghai last week.

Robert E. Manders, Far Eastern representative of Ault and Wiborg, has arrived back in Shanghai with his family after a trip to the United States.

Hallett Abend, China correspondent of the *New York Times*, is at present stationed in Peking. He departed for the North from Shanghai end of last week.

Col. Hayley Bell, who was Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin before the seizure of the Customs House by General Yen Hsi-shan, arrived in Shanghai end of last week.

Dwight F. Davis, Jr., son of the governor-general of the Philippine Islands, was a passenger on the *President McKinley*, passing through Shanghai, end of last week, *enroute* to Manila.

Jennings Wang, who has contributed many articles to the *Review*, has been recently appointed dean of the law, political science and economics departments of Chinan University.

Chi Mi-su, a Chinese Government flying student at Kelly Field, near San Antonio, Texas, and also an American cadet were seriously injured when their airplane made a forced landing July 25.

The statement of the Chekiang Industrial Bank. Ltd., as of June 30, shows deposits of $32,809,200. The net profit for the half year was $232,392,19. This bank has offices in Shanghai, Hankow and Hangchow.

A barber in the Shanghai Chinese city was fined two dollars last week in the District Court for bobbing the hair of a woman without her husband's consent. The husband was fined one dollar for beating his wife when she came back from the barber.

Emile Widler, Swiss subject long resident in Shanghai, recently departed for America, under the quota, and intends to become an American citizen. He will make his home in Los Angeles where he will develop the business of the China Produce & Coal Co.

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo states that a revision of the Nationality Law, which had been proposed to improve the status of the Koreans in Manchuria so as to extricate them from troubles incidental to double nationality, has been abandoned as impracticable.

Max S. Polin, representative of the Curtiss aviation interests, accompanied by his wife, has departed for Manila, on a combined pleasure and business trip. It is understood that he is going to look over prospects of aviation development in the Philippines.

A recent *United Press* telegram from Washington stated that Henry L. Stimson, U. S. Secretary of State, had postponed his summer holiday in order to resume conversations regarding extraterritoriality in China with Dr. C. C. Wu, the Chinese Minister in Washington.

The Nanking Government has (according to *Rengo*) requested the Japanese Government to send to China a few railway experts to assist the Chinese railway services. At the same time seven Chinese railway experts have been sent to Japan to inspect the Japanese railways.

The British Chamber of Commerce and the China Association Committee, Shanghai, announce the publication next month of Vol. II of the Laws and Regulations Affecting Commerce, and the first two volumes of the Bye-Laws and Regulations of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

Capt. John Ellam, a member of McGovern's expedition to Tibet in 1922 and a man who had travelled extensively in Siam and through large parts of China, committed suicide in Epping Forest, near London, during the early part of this week. It was stated at the inquest that he was financially embarrassed.

Victor Elliot, an unrecognized American, was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the District Court during the week for frauds committed last year in Shanghai when he secured various office appliances while with a firm known as the Ajax Trading Company. He had in the meantime lived at Hankow and was arrested on his return from there July 16.

Jamed Eads Howe, popularly known as the "millionaire hobo," died on July 23 in Staunton, Va. Howe left an estate of G. $500,000, all of which, according to his will, is to be used for the education of the unemployed. He earned his title "mlllionaire hobo" through his interest in the itinerant workers of the United States. Howe visited the Far East three years ago as a delegate to a Far Eastern workers' conference that met in Hankow under the auspices of the "Red" Kuomintang administration in that city in 1927 and while on the trip spent considerable time in Hongkong and Shanghai.

Consul at Calcutta Senses Opportunity for Chinese Business

The *Kuo Wen* News Agency states that C. F. Leo, Chinese Consul-General at Calcutta, has petitioned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with suggestions that China should immediately send export merchants, professional bankers and highly trained lawyers to investigate the opportunities in India for business development. Although the Chinese in India number 10,000, Mr. Leo says most of them are ordinary workers and very few, if any, have been professionally trained in law, banking and commerce, etc. Under this circumstances China's foreign trade with India has never been developed.

He advises that China should open banks in India in order, first of all, to facilitate the Chinese merchants there. Besides, because of the anti-British movement many Indians have withdrawn their deposits from the British banks and they would doubtless be glad to turn the deposits over to banks opened by Chinese.

Farewell Reception for Chinese Students Going Abroad

A reception in honor of 150 Chinese students going to study in Europe and U. S. A. this fall, will be held Friday, August 8, at 5 p. m. at the Majestic Hotel, Shanghai. P. H. Chu, General Secretary of the World's Chinese Students' Federation, is the promoter of the reception and he is assisted by the Education Bureau of Greater Shanghai, National Chiao-tung University, National Chi-nan University, National Tung-chi University, Fuh-tan University, Chi Siu School, Science Society of China, Overseas Association of China, Commercial Press, Chung Hwa Book Company, *Shun Pao*, *Sin Wan Pao*, *China Times*, *Republican Daily News* and *The China Critic*.

American Lawyer Goes to Harbin to Take Depositions in Tramway Case

H. D. Rodger, a member of the American Bar in Shanghai, left for Harbin recently to take depositions for the plaintiff in the case in which the Harbin Tramway Company Co. is suing the Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation and the National City Bank of N. Y. The case concerns a sum of $500,000 which was deposited by the Harbin Tramway Company in the National City Bank of N. Y. several years ago. A part of this money is claimed by Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation, as the contract between the Harbin Tramway Company and Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation was never carried out.

Price of Silver Gradually Rises

During this and last week there has been a slow but steady rise in the price of silver so that the Chinese dollar, which at one time had reached so low a point that an American dollar would buy four of them, at the present time has reached the point where a gold dollar is worth three and a half Chinese, or as they are commonly called Mexican, dollars. The natural result of this improvement in the price of silver has been a drop in the price of gold bars on the Shanghai gold exchange, on which there has been animated speculation, resulting in daily violent fluctuations, quite out of proportion to the ruling world quotations.

COMMUNISTS' OCCUPATION OF CHANGSHA

(Continued from page 325)

Tientsin-Pukow front:—Report from Nanking stated that reinforcements had arrived on this front with the object of launching an attack on Taianfu (south of Tsinan); that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan had sent strong reinforcements to this sector and strong defense works were being constructed in the vicinity of Taian in anticipation of the Government's offensive.

Lung-Hai front:—Report from Gen. Chu Shao-liang, commander of the 8th Route Army claimed that the chief Kuominchun forces had been defeated and despite heavy reinforcements, Feng Yu-hsiang's troops had been forced back. It was claimed that the Government forces had advanced for a distance of 40 miles.

Troops Rushed to Changsha

A dispatch from Hankow, which appeared in the *Sin Wan Pao* on July 30 stated that following the occupation of Changsha by communist troops under the leader Pang Teh-hui, that the provincial headquarters at Hankow had dispatched heavy reinforcements to the city, together with two armored trains under the command of Gen. Lu Hsien-cheng. It was also stated that Gen. Ho Chien had rallied his army for a counter-offensive.

The *Kuo Wen* news agency on July 30 published a dispatch from Hankow giving additional information regarding the Changsha situation, stating that the communist forces which had occupied that city were led by three well-known communist leaders, Chu Teh, Pan Teh-hui and Ho Lung and that following the looting of the city the communist "army" was making preparations to retreat to Kiangsi province with their loot. Gen. Ho Chien, the head of the Hunan government, was stated to be rallying his troops at Yikiawan, which had been badly defeated by the communists. Gen. Ho was stated to have lost two regiments and that casualties numbering 3,000 had resulted from the fighting. Gen. Ho attributed his defeat to the withdrawal of the troops under Gen. Li Wen-sheng from the city.

Yunnanese Army May Reinforce the Central Government

The Review's correspondent at Hongkong writes:—"Possibilities of the 9,000 Yunnanese troops now fighting in Kwangsi Province departing from South China to join the Nanking armies under Marshal Chiang Kai-shek as reinforcement to the Central Government forces fighting along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway are reported in reliable political circles in Canton. Known as the troops under the 10th Nationalist Route Command, the three Divisions of Yunnanese troops, under General Lung Wan, the Officer in command, have occupied Lungchow and Posch in western Kwangsi for the past month or so and the latest report from Wuchow states that the Yunnanese troops are marching rapidly towards Nanning, the capital of Kwangsi now in hands of the Ironside and Kwangsi insurgents."

Vancouver Publisher Urges Lower Trans-Pacific Telegraph Rates

R. J. Cromble, publisher of the Vancouver *Sun*, in a recent letter to Owen D. Young, President of the Radio Corporation of America, stated that the greatest job undone in the world today is the stepping up of the standard of living of the one billion people who live in Asia, and the first step in the modernization and mechanization and increased trade between North America and Asia is low cable and radio rates. Mr. Cromble added that the political and industrial statesmen of the two continents should lose no time in bringing this about, and he felt that Mr. Young should earnestly address himself to this activity.

French Police Make Raids on Gambling Joints

The French Municipal Police during a recent raid captured a complete roulette outfit, but from all accounts there are quite a few others operating in the French Concession. Forty-one arrests were made at the time of the seizure of the roulette wheel. Another French police raid carried out early on the morning of July 26 resulted in the seizure of a "36 animals" game, better known as the Hwa Wei lottery.

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General Manager

Who's Who in China

Gen. Lung Yun, army officer; born at Chaotung, Yunnan in 1888; received his early education in his native province; attended Chiang Wu Tang Military Institute from which he was graduated in 1912; appointed military commander and participated in the campaign against Yuan Shih-kai; commander of 3rd Ching Ku Army in 1921; commander-in-chief of 5th Chien Ku Allied Army in 1925; defense commissioner of Kunmin; joined the Northern Expeditionary Army in spring of 1927; now a member of Military Council, Commander-in-Chief of the 13th route of the National Revolutionary Army and concurrently Chairman of Yunnan Provincial Government; Commander-in-Chief of the 10th route of the Bandits Punitive Expeditionary Army against the Kwangsi rebels; address: Yunnan Provincial Government, Yunnan.

Gen. Lung Yun
龍雲字志舟

Dr. Cheou-kang Sie, diplomatic officer; born at Kanchow, Kiangsi in 1893; was sent to Belgium to study by the Provincial Government in 1913 and entered Universite Libre de Bruselles in 1914; joined Ecole des Sciences politiques, Paris (section diplomatique) in 1915 and was graduated in 1917; he later entered the Universite de Lausanne and was graduated with a degree of Licencie des Sciences politiques et sociales in 1919; he did research work at Berlin University, 1922-23; returned to Universite de Bruselles in 1923 to prepare his thesis "Les Emprunts de Guerre Francais" for which he received the degree of Doctor en Sciences economique in 1924; thereafter he devoted his time to literary pursuits till 1927 when his "Le Jade Brise" was published and played at Le Theatre Royal du Parc de Bruselles with great success; it was also translated into English; he represented China at Congress Universal du Theatre in 1928; returned to China and became dean of the College of Arts, National University, Nanking, 1929; appointed charge d'Affaires to Belgium in 1929; address; Legation de Chine Bruselles.

Dr. Cheou-Kang Sie (Hsieh Shou-Kang)
謝壽康

Johnson Wu, lawyer; born at Vladivostok; son of Knime Wu, compradore of Bryner & Co., Vladivostok; he returned to China during the Russo-Japanese War, and received his early education in his native town, Chun-san Shen, Kwangtung; he was graduated from high school with honors and attended Soochow and Fu-tan Universities; while a student, he contributed many articles to local magazines and newspapers; at one time he was a delegate to the Chinese National Student Union; later he enrolled in the Comparative Law School of China, Shanghai, where he studied for three years; he received the degree of L.L.B. in 1926 and began his practice; member of the Shanghai Chinese Bar Association and practices law in the Shanghai District Court, Shanghai Provisional Court, French Mixed Court, Soochow High Court and the Supreme Court at Nanking; author of "Interpretation of the Chinese Criminal Code;" address: 60 Kiangsi Road, Shanghai.

Johnson Wu (Wu Shao-shan)
吳少山

Cheng Wen-chia, lawyer; born in Icheng, Kiangsu in 1883; studied at Huchow Police School, Chekiang and the Chekiang Government Law College in 1907; he was graduated as high class police officer in 1911; president Yungkiachang district court, Chekiang, 1912; judge of Hangchow District Court, 1913; judge of Shanghai District Court, 1914; later judge of the high court of Shansi Province and concurrently member of the commission for punishment of lawyers; president of the 1st branch of the High Court of Shansi, 1917; chief judge of the 1st branch of the High Court of Shansi; judge of the High Court of Chekiang province and concurrently professor in the Public Law School, 1922; judge of Shanghai Provisional Court and concurrently professor at the Comparative Law School, 1927; president of Shanghai High Court and concurrently professor of Chih Tze University in 1929; he resigned from the post in the court in 1930 and established a law office in Shanghai; he still holds the professorship at both the Comparative Law School and the Chih Tze University; address: E. 574A, Van Yien Li, Burkill Road, Shanghai.

Cheng Wen-chia
鄭文楷字式庭

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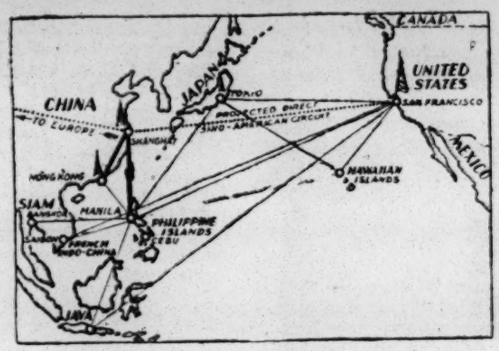

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New Chino-Indo-China Treaty Is Made Public

The text of the new agreement signed between French Indo-China and the Chinese Government was made public end of last week. The principal provisions of the new treaty are:

The old treaties are cancelled. It is provided that the city of Lungchou in Kwangsi, and the cities of Ssemao, Hokou and Mengtze in Yunnan shall remain open to the trade across the land frontier of China and French Indo-China. The Chinese Government may send consuls to Hanoi or Haiphong and to Saigon, cities of French Indo-China, and the French Government may continue to send consuls to the localities mentioned above. The heads and acting heads of consulates and vice-consulates, as well as the members of the consular service shall be nationals of the country which appoints them. They shall not engage in commerce or industry.

Chinese nationals entering the territory of French Indo-China and French nationals of Indo-China entering the territory of China must be provided with passports issued by the competent authorities of their country of origin. Such passports shall be visaed by a consulate of the country of destination or by the proper authorities of the said country. The treatment accorded to them for the exercise of such origin, in conformity with the laws and regulations in force in China or French Indo-China, shall be on the favored nation basis.

Chinese goods exported from any Chinese port and transported without transshipment or with a through bill of lading to the Provinces of Yunnan, Kwangsi or Kwangtung and using the territory of Tonking, shall enjoy a preferential treatment and shall not be subjected to the transit duty of the general tariff. They will only pay a duty of one percent ad valorem.

Likewise, Chinese goods exported from the Provinces of Yunnan, Kwangsi and Kwangtung to any authorized destination and using the territory of Tonking shall enjoy a preferential treatment and shall not be subjected to the transit duty of the general tariff.

Minerals of any kinds, raw hides, as well as many articles set down in an annexed list shall be exempted from all duties. Other goods shall pay a duty of one percent valorem. War materials, arms and ammunitions which the National Government may desire to transport in transit over the territory of Tonking shall be exempted from all duties.

Indo-Chinese vessels, excepting warships and vessels for the transportation of troops, arms and ammunitions, may ply between Lang Son and Caobang by way of the rivers Long Ki Kong and Long Ban Giang, which connect Lang Son with Lungchou and Caobang. Such vessels and the goods transported on them in transit shall be exempted from the payment of any duties for their entry in China.

The nationals of China, guilty or accused of crimes or misdemeanors committed in China and taking refuge in the territory of French Indo-China, and the French nationals guilty or accused of crimes or misdemeanors committed in French Indo-China and taking refuge on the territory of China shall, at the request of the authorities concerned and upon the proof of their culpability, be searched for arrested and extradited, it being understood that exception will be made of all cases in which, according to international usage, extradition is not effected.

"Echo de Paris" Sharply Criticizes New Treaty

According to *Reuter*, the new treaty is sharply criticized by the *Echo de Paris*. The paper declares that the treaty threatens the stability of Indo-China and expresses the hope that the French Parliament will not lightly ratify it. The *Echo de Paris* contends that to do so would only increase the serious difficulties facing France, and concludes "the truth is that by his concessions to the detriment of Indo-China, the Foreign Minister is trying to effect a modification in the Nationalist policy of Nanking which demands the abandonment of our concession at Shanghai, etcetera, but nothing will modify Nanking's demands unless it be the fall of that Government. Moreover, as between Shanghai and Indo-China it would be absurd to decide in favor of Shanghai."

New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Chinese Revolution as a Leftist Sees It

The Inner History of the Chinese Revolution by T'ang Leang-Li. George Routledge and Sons, London. Published in May 1930. pp. 391.

Nothing is more despicable, in the eyes of true Chinese patriots, than to carry mud-slinging and dirty-linen-airing in domestic squabbles into foreign territories and in a foreign tongue. There have been enough books allegedly on the true situation in China during the last five years from the pen of either paid propagandists or conscientious worshippers of die-hardism to present a distorted view of the succession of political and military events that have been attracting the attention of the world. Now, in their wake, we find one of our own compatriots, Tang Leang-li, representing himself as the representative in Great Britain and Correspondent in Europe of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuo-Min Tang, (meaning apparently, the Central Executive Committee of the *Second* National Congress of the Kuomintang, for he holds the Third National Congress as illegal), assisting, perhaps unconsiously, the cause of the "imperialists" whom he has roundly denounced on various occasions.

For an American democrat to write in China as well as in Chinese (if that is possible!) all the shortcomings and worse of President Hoover and the American Government with an implied bid for Chinese support of the Democratic Party and a Democratic Government is, to say the least, unthinkable. This is exactly what Tang Leang-li —"political private secretary" to several of the "makers of revolutionary China"—has done in this nicely-bound, red-covered. well-printed volume entitled the "Inner History of the Chinese Revolution."

Mr. T'ang admitted that he cannot be an impartial historian; his partiality is shown, exceptin several insignificant places throughout the whole volume, almost entirely in his last chapter—a chapter that is littered with inaccuracies, accusations and slander, the latter mainly directed against General Chiang Kai-shek. There seems to be no room for doubt that the aim of the whole volume is a concentrated attack upon the right wing of the Kuomintang and its leader. Because he is an unflinching partisan, he is also an unfit historian. His account, therefore, of the last three years is entirely a presentation of events and facts—mostly baseless and all of them distorted through the spectacles of a lost leader with a lost cause. It is admirably done for it stands a good chance to make many innocent readers believe what he tries to expound. For anybody, however, who has some understanding at all of the Chinese political and Party situation during recent years, this volume will be condemned to go with the scrap heap of propaganda.

The record of the National Government under the leadership of General Chiang Kai-shek and the conduct of foreign relations under the guidance of the veteran diplomat, C. T. Wang, considering the circumstances and almost insurmountable difficulties, cannot naturally come up absolutely to all that have been expected of them. To wipe out with one stroke of his pen as non-existent, or even worse than existing, the various achievements as well as earnest efforts to achievements that have been recorded since the Nationalists came into power in 1927 is, to say the very least, a gross injustice to the Government and Party leaders now in power as well as a betrayal of the sense of fairness which ought to be in the possession of any ordinary human being, friend or foe.

Of all the ridiculous criticisms the author laboriously manages to scrape up, the most ridiculous is his criticism of the Organic Law because it inaugurates the Five Power System, on the ground that Dr. Sun Yat-sen's idea was that that system would be the bulwark of the Constitutional Period. "In September 1928, China had barely passed from the phase of military government into the period of tutelage" therefore, the time was not yet ripe. But everything must have a beginning; and, a baby crawls before it walks. It is with the fervent hope that the date of inauguration of the period of Constitutionalism may be brought even nearer to realization that the leaders of the government have with commendable daring put up the Five-Power framework during this second period of tutelage.

For the second period, it seems, the author advocates absolute Party dictatorship, as prescribed by Dr. Sun. Yet, throughout his whole chapter, he attacks the dictatorship that has been maintained by the Party at Nanking.

If the author has not failed in other respects, he centainly has failed to show why the Party dictatorship at Nanking is not the Party dictatorship he is advocating and Dr. Sun Yat-sen has prescribed.

It practically comes to this conclusion: when the Government does it, it is wrong; when the Government does not do it, it is also wrong. It is a game of head I win, tail you lose!

"My party, right or wrong." That seems to be the motto of T'ang Leang-li. And his party consists of those leftists whose theory of radicalism and communism finds no reception from the Chinese people. "Lie for my party", comes a close second in the author's unwavering convictions. Otherwise, how can a sensible man put into print that on August 29, 1929, there was an attempt on General Chiang's life by some members of his bodyguard "who appeared to have been bribed by Ho Ying Ch'ing, his right hand ever since the establishment of the Whangpoa Military Academy"!

How the land clause in the Sino-Belgian Treaty—similarly the land clause in the treaties with certain other nations that have been concluded by Minister Wang—"may in time reduce China to a second Korea, Cuba or Nicaragua", is beyond the conception of the reviewer who finds no explanation by the author of the assertion. It may be, however, conveniently pointed out here that the right of the Belgians, when the treaty becomes effective, to live and trade and acquire property in China is subject to the following two conditions: 1) the reciprocal right being granted to Chinese in Belgian territory and 2) subject to the limitations to be prescribed in the laws and regulations of the country. These two limitations eliminate the danger of an unlimited economic exploitation the author wrongly fears. For the nationals of say either Japan or America to fully utilize the advantage a similar clause will grant, these two countries will have to first readjust their domestic policies, granting that they will be ready to do so. On an equal footing, there is no ground for fear of an unequal outcome. Nevertheless, it is extremely unlikely that there will be unlimited and unrestricted freedom.

Within the length of this review, it is impossible to parade all the mistakes that have come to the notice of the reviewer, suffice it to add another preposterous example of the author's treachery to the revolution he claims to have been a part and to the Chinese people who have done him no wrong. That is, he accuses China guilty of the Sino-Russian rupture on the C. E. R. question. He was blind to the fact that the railway was never "seized" but taken over temporarily to stem the ever-growing communist propaganda that is detrimental to the very life of China as a nation. Will the author travel through the devastated areas on the North-eastern border to find out for himself whether Russia is his friend? So this is the attitude of an ardent follower of Dr. Sun Yat-sen who must be writhing with pain in his grave to hear of such a disciple!

The book is dedicated to Wang Loh-p'ing who was killed at Shanghai in February.

In his preface, the author acknowledges assistance from, among others, Lin Pai-sheng, editor of the *Kuo Min Jih Pao* at San Francisco, Lo Chia-luen, President of the Tsing Hua University, and A. F. Brockway, M. P.

The chronological table at the end of the book would have been useful, had it not been also subject to the author's bias.

It is a partisan history by a partisan historian.

G.

An Englishman and "Mother India"

An Englishman Defends Mother India, by Ernest Wood; Ganesh and Company, Madras, 1929. 467 pages with index. Illustrated.

This book is a product of India, written and printed there, but the author is an Englishman. This is not his first book on India and he has had special opportunities for study and research on the topics he treats. Professor Wood is a wide traveller and observer, and he has visited many countries. His length of residence in India is said to be thirteen years and "during the whole of his stay he lived among the Indian people, and spent various periods of time in different parts of the country, from extreme North to extreme South, from extreme East to extreme West—in all in no less than one hundred and fifty different towns and villages of India. He has been in the large

towns, among the lawyers, educationalists, doctors, merchants, and officials. He has also been in the country, among the land owners and the villagers."

With this background Professor Wood has written a defense of India, a reply to Katherine Mayo's book, "Mother India". In the introduction he denies Miss Mayo's generalization of Indian history and says India was not a chaos of small wars and brigandage before it was taken in hand by England. He quotes an American history student (S. H. Allen, author of "The Evolution of Government and Laws") as writing; "Measured by the conditions prevailing throughout the last one, two or three thousand years, it may well be claimed that the civilization of India has been superior to that of Europe. There have been more people, and they have been less at war with each other and better supplied with enjoyable things than Europeans as a whole." He tells us that much of the idealism of our intellectual life today comes from India. Emerson was a student of Indian thought.

The author has very sympathetic chapters on the family, marriage, motherhood, religion, education, character and manners, sanitation, outcastes, industries &c. Throughout the entire book there is a studied attempt to see life through Indian eyes. He does not allow that images in Indian worship are "idols". They are "but instruments and materials of worship", used as are figures of saints and of the Virgin Mary in the Catholic church. Along the same line he brings out the fact that certain symbols, lewd to a foreigner's eyes, have no such suggestion to the Indian mind. "I do not therefore suggest that they never had any such significance. But I do suggest that millions are unaware of the obscenity alleged to be behind them."

And so on throughout the book we find the keenest sympathy with India's needs and problems. Especially is this to be seen in the chapters concerning industries, taxation and expenditures. The "unequal battle between the foreign giant industries and the Indian infant efforts" is explained and the terrible burden of taxation due to the payment of the foreign army and civil service.

There are constant references to Miss Mayo's volume. The author does not take the stand that Britain is right in everything she does in India. He asks for more understanding and a less condemnatory attitude on our part toward the Indian outlook on life. There are always two sides to every question. Miss Mayo's book was written, not as a critique of life or morals, but from the standpoint of a student of public health and welfare. Most readers have taken "Mother India" as a book of wider scope because her thesis apparently touches so many phases of life. In certain sections of her book Miss Mayo has undoubtedly placed her finger on very sore spots, needing attention, and perhaps government control. On the other hand, given the poverty and ignorance of such a large proportion of the population one can hardly wonder at their apathy toward reforms. These two widely divergent books should be read together, keeping in mind that the Indian attitude (as shown by Gandhi) is often far more idealistic than practical. Then, perhaps, we may glimpse more truth regarding that land of mystery and romance——India.

July 18, 1930. G. B. S.

Poppy Smoke

The Chinese Opium Question in British Opinion and Action, by Wu Wen-tsao. The Academy Press, New York.

The author has written this exhaustive treatise of 187 pages as partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy in the faculty of political science, at Columbia University. Except to students of the opium sin in the East, it will be somewhat too involved and too heavily annotated reading. Anyone seeking an accurate record of opium in China, both foreign and domestic, will find here, however, a well assembled synthesis of the more important documents and opinions.

Mr. Wu's book is divided into five chapters, each covering a period in the history of the poppy. They are as follows: (1) Prior to the Opium Wars 1773-1834; (2) Opium Wars and the Legalization Treaty, 1834-1860; (3) Opium Likin and the Chefoo Convention, 1860-1885; (4) Maintaining the Status Quo, 1885-1906; Reform, 1906—.

The subject has been approached scholarly, impartially. There is no prejudice in the selection of bibliography. Indeed, even on points which are no longer generally considered controversial, Mr. Wu has carefully revived the arguments presented by both sides and written them into his story. For instance, in dealing with the early wars of the 1840's, great weight is attached to the old discarded theory that the British felt the chief cause of the conflicts

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was not opium, but a demand for recognition of the equality of other nations by the Chinese emperor.

The various reform movements since the beginning of this century are dwelt upon in great detail. Particular credit is due Mr. Wu's excellent handling of the anti-opium propaganda in England and he brings out more clearly than has been apparent to me before, that the agitation against the imperialistic use of opium in the East has for many years been widespread among the better part of the British people.

If there is any commission to which attention can fairly be called, it is the absence of data on opium in China today, both foreign and domestic. But even when one is on the scene, this is difficult material to lay hands upon. Writing in New York, Mr. Wu apparently has been afraid to credit what information he could secure on smuggling and the spread of illicit poppy growing in China, so he has confined discussion of present conditions to a brief and misleading paragraph or two.

As a general history and commentary on opium in China, in relation to the British traders who, backed by the British government, forced it upon an unwilling but impotent emperor. Mr. Wu's account is authoritative, comprehensive and deserves place among the more important literature on this still deeply significant problem.

E. S.

Recent Pamphlets Received

"Modern Farming, Soviet Style," by Anna Louise Strong; "Chemical Warfare," by Donald A. Cameron; "Work or Wages", by Grace M. Burnhan, and "The Struggle of the Marine Workers," by V. Sparks, are the titles of pamphlets issued by *International Pamphlets*, 799 Broadway, New York City.

The *Foreign Policy Information Service*, published bi-weekly in New York, devotes its issue of June 25 to the subject, "Democracy in Japan". It is stated that the significant political struggles of the future in Japan, as in the West, will turn upon the question of the democratic control of its economic structure.

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From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Thursday, July 24.—The Chinese Consulate in Vladivostok has wired the Nanking Government that the Soviet authorities will return all property and money taken from Chinese in Vladivostok during the C.E.R. trouble.—The Judicial Yuan announces that the practice of holding a son liable to pay for his deceased father's liabilities where no assets are inherited will be abolished.—The Capital Reconstruction Commission at Nanking has decided that all Government organs will be precluded from establishing offices outside the Central Administrative District laid out in the Capital.

Friday, July 25.—Typhus is reported to be raging in Shensi and Honan behind the Northern lines and is spreading rapidly among the civilian population and Northern troops.—Gen. Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, directed to take over military operations for the National armies on the Peiping-Hankow Railway.—The Central Political Council approves the plan for the abolition of shipping privileges heretofore enjoyed by foreigners in inland waters.—The Ministry of Interior issues an order that Government employes all over the country are to refrain from wearing clothing made of foreign material in order to set a good example for the people.

Saturday, July26.—The Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai completes plans for the construction of 1,200 model dwellings in Chapei for laborers.—Preparations under way for a general drive of Government forces on the Peiping-Hankow Railway front.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has under preparation another protest to the Shanghai Consular Body regarding the sale of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co. to the International Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Sunday, July 27.—The ministries interested discuss plans for the establishment of an International Foreign Trade Bank in compliance with a decision of the Kuomintang 3rd plenary session.—The Ministry of Agriculture and Mining completes a draft of the new Afforestation Law.—Various railway administrations instructed to take special precautions on August 1 (Communist anniversary day) to prevent the Communists from disrupting communications.

Monday, July 28.—An industrial delegation of 85 persons from the Northeastern provinces arrives in Hangchow on a tour of inspection of Chekiang, Kiangsu, Hunan Kwangtung.—The Ministry of Finance orders the the Central Bank of China to prepare to open branch offices in various districts (hsien).—Preparations being rushed for a general drive by the Government forces along all three war fronts.—Government forces take the town of Changshu, central Kiangsi from the Communist-bandits which have been holding it for some time.

Tuesday, July 29.—The National Government tenders through its Ministry in Rome sympathy for the people of Italy who suffered in the recent earthquake.—The Yellow River rises to abnormal heights and precautionary measures are being taken against inundation.—Committee for drafting a new Salt Gabelle Law meets at Nanking.—The reorganization of the China National Aviation Corporation completed and the personnel appointed.

Wednesday, July 30.—The Manchurian Railway authoities apply to Nanking for permission to float $5,000,000 worth of short-term bonds to purchase rolling stock.—Admiral Tseng Yu-ting, commander of the Yangtsze torpedo boat squadron, goes to Yochow to assist in the suppression of Hunan Communists.—Statistics regarding living conditions of the people in the provinces under the control of the Nanking Government made available by the Legislative Yuan.

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Harold Lloyd Apologizes for "Welcome Danger"

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking is reported by *Kuo Min* to be in receipt of a telegram from the Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco stating that Harold Lloyd, the movie star, has officially tendered his apologies for his "Welcome Danger" picture, the exhibition of which had aroused much indignation among the Chinese in Shanghai. In his letter of apology, Mr. Lloyd stated that he had no intention to offend Chinese susceptibilities by the production of the picture and expressed his high esteem for the Chinese people and Chinese civilization.

In the course of his letter to Chinese Conul General Chang at San Francisco, Harold Lloyd on May 29, stated:—"I desire to state most emphatically that at no time did I ever intend to cast any reflection upon the national dignity of your esteemed country or to hurt the feelings of the Chinese, of whom I have the highest regard. Your outline of the position of your countrymen with regards to the picture throws an entirely different light on the situation for me.

"Any thought that the picture might be construed as casting any reflection upon China or the Chinese was farthest from my mind. Consequently, all the greater was our astonishment and suprise when we learned of the action that had been taken in Shanghai after the picture had evidently been passed by the proper authorities. However, that much of the story is now ancient history. What I am anxious to do is to offer my sincere apologies to China and to her people, through you, if I have in any way reflected upon her national pride and dignity. Believe me, when I say that I am a great admirer of your people, civilization and culture and that I would not intentionally do anything to break the bonds of friendship which bind me so closely to my many Chinese friends."

China Not Yet Ready to Take Over Cables, Wang Says.

In the course of an interview with a representatives of the Chinese press during the week, Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications declared that China is not prepared at present to purchase the foreign cable enterprises because of the unfavorable exchange rates. The Minister declared that China will eventually follow Japan's lead of Government ownership of cables, but said that on account of the present silver slump, China would suffer heavy financial losses if she attempted to take over the cables.

Mr. Wang further stated that too many kinds of Government bonds had been floated and it would be unwise for the Chinese Government to float another huge loan at the present time to raise funds for the purchase of the foreign-owned telegraph enterprises.

Nevertheless, as soon as the powerful international wireless station at Chenju is completed in two months time and when the foreign exchange rates are more favorable to China, the Chinese Government will devise means to raise funds to purchase the telegraph enterprises now owned by foreigners.

The *Kuo Min* Agency July 31 stated that as the result of recent exchanges of views between Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Charge d'Affaires, negotiations for the cancellation of the existing Sino-Japanese contract for the operation of the Shanghai-Nagasaki cable line will be formally opened next month between Minister Wang and the Japanese diplomat. It is expected that Mr. Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications, and a special delegate of the Japanese Ministry of Communications will also participate in the negotiations.

Li Chin-luen to Succeed Dr Wang Ching-wei at the Hague

The State Council has nominated Li Chin-luen, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, as China's candidate for a Judgeship in the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, in succession to Dr. Wang Chung-hui, who is unable to continue serving at the Hague Court owing to pressure of duties as President of the Judicial Yuan. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is understood to have telegraphed to Wu Kai-hsin, Director of the Chinese Delegation's Office at Geneva, instructing him to notify the Secretariat of the League of Nations of the National Government's nomination.

工商部工商訪問局工商經濟月刊

CHINESE ECONOMIC JOURNAL

August 1930

SHANGHAI LABOR
By Fang Fu-an

The Methods of Chinese Colonization in Manchuria
By Tsao Lien-en

China's Economic Relations with Japan
By Fang Fu-an

Mentoukou Coal Mine
By M. S. Stewart

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$2.00 for Chinese Edition
$5.00 for Chinese and English Edition

Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information, 4th Floor, Customs Building

SHANGHAI

National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

July 13, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	135	——
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	99¼	6.05
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	76	8.85
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	93	7.31
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½ Sept. 1, 1949	95	8.02
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	84¼	7.30
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	98½	7.14
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	105¼	6.08
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	83½	7.49
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	80	7.74
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp..	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	93½	5.99
Northern Ohio Power & Light, Co.	6½% Jan. 1, 1941	102½bid	6.17
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	72½	8.55
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	96¼	6.36
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	50½	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock&	Common Stock	92	per unit
Belgian National way. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (Amn. Shares)	80⅝	7.44
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	22¼	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	36½	—
General Mills, Inc. ..	Common Stock	45	—
General Motor Corp. ..	Common Stock	47¼	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	75⅜	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	32	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	58	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	164⅛	—
Pennsylvania - Dixde Cement	$7 Cum. Pfd. Stock	41½	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	39	—
State of Minas Geraes Series A	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	39	9.72
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. ..	6 % April 1, 1955	90⅝	6.78
Republic of Chile	6 % July 1, 1963	39¼	6.78
American I.G. Chemical Corp. Conv. Debs. ..	5½% May 1, 1949	107	4.93
Ilseder Steel Corp. ..	6 % Aug. 1, 1948	88¼	7.17
Saxon Public Works ..	6½% May 1, 1951	90	7.45
Republic of Finland ..	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	86	6.60
German General Electric	6 % May 1, 1948	95⅞	6.40
Pennsyivania Dock & Warehouse C.	6 % Aug. 1, 1949	95	6.46
QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE			
Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	61¼	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913-60	56½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	54½	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	35½	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	45½	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	69½	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	25	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/06	20	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Telephone Subscribers Union Answers Senior Consul's Letter

In answer to a letter from E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, relative to the sale of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., in which he contends that, according to Company Law, the sale of a company is to be decided solely by the majority of its shareholders, the Union of Chinese Telephone Subscribers, in a reply dispatched yesterday, points out that while the American Consul's contention is undoubtedly true in the case of an ordinary company, it is far from being correct where the enterprise the Company undertakes happens to be a public utility. For a company to operate a public utility, the Union points out, a franchise must be first obtained from the Government.

Since the Shanghai Municipal Council is merely an organ of the foreign settlers and residents in a territory set apart by the Chinese Government for their residence but subject still to Chinese jurisdiction, it certainly does not possess the right to grant such a franchise.

Continuing, the communication states that while the Chinese subscribers are not opposed to the American International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation purchasing the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, it maintains that the Corporation must respect and must comply with Chinese law before they take over the telephone administration.

In this connection, it is reported that the Citizens' Association of the Greater Shanghai Municipality has addressed a letter to the Chinese members of the Shanghai Municipal Council urging them to take appropriate steps to prevent the consummation of the sale.

Lock Wei Has "Plunged Headlong into Journalism"

W. Lock Wei, captain of the Chinese Tennis Team that is contending for the Davis Cup, to use his own words, "has plunged headlong into American Journalism." Meaning by this that Mr. Wei, who is a Shanghai banker as well as tennis player, has suddenly become a popular writer in American magazines; witness illustrated articles in recent issues of *Collier's*, *Outlook and Independent*, and elsewhere. The article in the *Outlook and Independent* is entitled, "Miss Peach Blossom; 1930" and deals with the modern Chinese girl. An article in the March 22 *Colliers* is entitled, "The Once-Over" and deals chiefly with Mr Wei's impressions of various American things, notably the 1930 brand flapper. Mr. Wei is a graduate of Hongkong University and studied at Cambridge and Harvard and when not playing tennis and contending for the Davis Cup, holds down a job in one of the Shanghai banks.

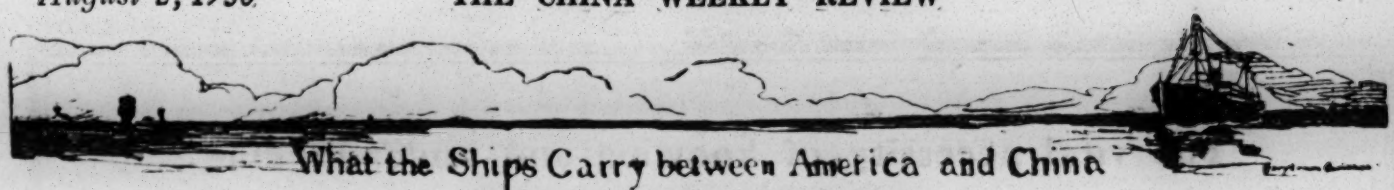
"Grand Old Man of Tungchow" Dies at Age of 73

General Wang Chih-hsiang, grand old man of Tungchow and well-known leader of the China branch of the world Red Swastika Association, died at his home in that city July 19. He was 73 years of age. For many years he was the "Chih Fu" of Kwangsi and distinguished himself in bandit suppression work. When Kwangsi declared its independence after the revolutionary outbreak of October 10, 1910, General Wang was elected tutung. He was recommended to the governorship of Chihli but failed to get the post on account of the opposition of General Yuan Shih-kai. During the last 15 years he had held aloof from politics, devoting his entire attention to the activities of the Red Swastika Association, of which he was president up to the time of his death.

Young Men Buddhists Conference Held in Hawaii

The first Pan-Pacific Young Men's Buddhist Association conference, assembled in Honolulu July 21-26. More than a hundred delegates from eight countries attended. The Young Men's Buddhist Association is the Buddhist counterpart for the Y. M. C. A., or the Roman Catholic Knights of Columbus.

The conference discussed problems affecting young Buddhists in the Pacific area. It was called together under the joint auspices of the Y. M. B. A. and the Young Women's Buddhist Association.



Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.

SILVERMAPLE MARU, May 31.
(Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Upholstery	Yds.	497
Cotton, Raw....Bls.500	Pls.	1,751
Aluminium-foil	,,	2
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	750
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	2,941
50 per cent. strength	,,	333
Newspapers, Old	,,	525
Paper, Coated	,,	785
Petrolatum	,,	580
Soda, Crystal, Concentrated	,,	53
Sulphur, Black	,,	898
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,943
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor-cars	Pcs.	460
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	540
Oilcloth	,,	900
Shoes	Pairs	508
Sand-paper	Reams	10
Infants' Foods	G.Units	3,496
Machinery, & Parts of	,,	28,888
Motor Cars, Parts of	,,	766

PRESID: NT McKINLEY, June 5.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Dairen...Bls 20	Pls.	20.93
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	2.89
Silk, Spun Pongees, Waste	,,	2.29
Silk Piece Goods	,,	1.34
Tea, Green, other kinds, Shanghai	,,	6
Books, Printed	,,	6
Brassware	,,	32
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	336
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	374
Feather, Duck	,,	51
Hair, Human	,,	144
Horse Tails	,,	113
Oil, Wood	,,	13,866
Intestines, Sheep	,,	5
Kittysols	Pcs.	1,610
Hats, Rush	,,	14,400
Sust-cases, Leather	,,	64
Rugs, Woollen	,,	30
Skins, Dog, Tanned	Pcs.	3,717
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	3,750
Skins, Weasel	,,	9,000
Cotton Towels	Doz.	100

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, June 6.
(Agents: Canadian Pacific R'ly Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow Bls. 20	Pls.	20.75
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai...Bls.155	,,	155.62
Yellow, Tsingtao..Bls. 90	,,	89.49
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Dairen...Bls. 51	,,	53.00
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Antung, etc. Bls. 16	,,	50.07
Silk Cocoons, Pierced:		
Shanghai .....Bls. 17	,,	50.98
Bristles	,,	70
Feathers, Duck	,,	93
Hair, Human	,,	245
Wool, Sheep's	,,	2,439
Cotton Handkerchiefs	Doz.	1,319
Skins, Dog	Pcs.	2,438
Skins, Goat, Tanned	,,	770
Skins, Kid	,,	1,254
Skins, Mole	,,	3,080
Skins, Weasel	,,	26,075
Skins, Raccoon	,,	2,240
Skins, Lamb	,,	12,970

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Irregular Business Done 1,849,580
July 30.

1929-1930 High	1929-1930 Low	STOCK	July28	July29
37⅝	21⅞	Adams Express	27⅛	27⅝
156½	108¼	American Can	134	132½
101¾	56¼	American & Foreign Power	75½	76¼
100⅞	51⅛	American Rolling Mill	57½	56⅛
79½	53	American Smelting	69	68½
274¼	200⅛	American Tel. & Tel.	218⅝	216
269½	197	American Tobacco "B"	245½	246
124⅞	78⅛	American Water Works	96⅜	96½
81½	44½	Anaconda Copper	51⅝	50½
53⅜	30⅛	Atlantic Refining	38½	37⅞
122⅜	98¼	Baltimore & Ohio	106⅝	106¾
110¼	75¾	Bethlehem Steel	84¾	83
50½	23⅝	Borg Warner	30½	30
33⅜	13	Calumet & Helca	16½	15½
226¾	184⅜	Canadian Pacific Railway	186½	186¾
125⅛	95	Chicago Rock Island	107½	102
43	24	Chrysler	31⅛	30½
44¼	24⅛	Cities Service, Common	29½	29
87	58⅛	Columbia Gas & Electric	66¼	65
37⅜	16⅝	Columbia Graphaphone	18⅝	18¼
20¼	12⅝	Commonwealth Southern	14½	14⅜
6¼	3⅜	,, ,, war.	3⅞	3⅞
136⅞	96⅝	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	112⅞	112¾
30½	18⅜	Continental Oil	21¾	21⅝
111⅜	87½	Corn Products	97	96⅝
14⅛	6½	Curtiss Wright, Common	7⅝	7⅝
145¼	100⅛	Du Pont de Nemours	114¾	117
255¼	175	Eastman Kodak	210	211
117⅛	70¼	Electric Bond & Share	87¼	85
63¾	35⅛	Eire Railway	42¼	41⅝
57⅜	16	Fox Film "A"	48	47⅛
95⅜	60⅛	General Electric	72⅞	72⅜
61⅛	46⅛	General Food	55⅞	55⅜
54¼	37½	General Motors	47	47⅝
106⅞	75⅛	General Railway Signal	79	80¼
47⅞	34½	Gold Dust	42⅛	41⅛
58	22½	Goodrich Rubber	27⅞	28
96⅞	54⅞	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	66	65
59⅞	18	Granby	25	25
99¼	67	Great Northern Certificate	Mutl.	Elim.
109	70	Hershey Chocolate	97	96
75⅜	55¾	International Cement	69¾	69⅛
14½	5	International Combu. Eng.	7	7
145¾	76	International Harvester	85⅛	84¾
44⅜	21	International Nickel	24⅞	24½
58⅜	36	International Printers Ink	38½	38¼
7⅝	2⅞	International Products	4⅛	Unq
77⅜	40½	International Tel. & Tel.	47⅛	47¼
148⅜	74	Johns Manville	87¾	87
63¾	37½	Kemecott Copper	40⅜	40
35⅜	23¾	Kreuger & Toll	28	28
48⅛	21	Kroger Grocery	26	25¼
114⅜	85	Liggett & Myers, "B"	95	94⅛
95¾	42⅛	Lowes: Inc	75¾	77⅞
44⅞	22	Ludlum Steel	27¾	27
49⅞	31	Montgomery Ward	37	36⅛
32	15½	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	17⅜	17
192¾	150¾	New York Central	165½	164
107⅛	72	Pacific Lighting	83⅞	84
23⅜	12⅞	Packard Motor Car	15⅞	15¼
77¼	48⅝	Paramount—Publix Corp	61¼	60½
86⅝	69⅞	Pennsylvania Railroad	76¾	76
16½	10⅛	Pennroad Corporation	11¾	11⅝
44¾	29⅛	Philips Petroleum	33⅞	33½
123¾	81½	Public Service of N. Jersey	97	96¼
69⅜	32½	Radio Corporation	45⅜	44¾
58⅝	45¼	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	50⅝	50⅜
100⅝	59⅝	Sears Roebuck	68⅜	67⅛
25⅛	18	Shell Union	19¼	Mutl.
94⅛	22¼	Simmons Company	26¾	26½
72	52⅝	Southern California Edison	58¾	58¼
129¼	84⅛	Standard Gas & Electric	100⅛	102⅜
84⅞	58	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	75	73⅜
40⅜	30	Standard Oil of New York	32¾	32½
60½	50⅛	Texas Corporation	53⅛	52⅝
67⅜	48⅛	Texas Gulf Sulphur	59¾	59⅛
89¼	59¼	Timken Roller Bearing	65	65½
47⅜	21¼	Trans America	22¼	22¼
106⅜	60⅛	Union Carbide & Carbon	75⅛	73⅞
242¾	200	Union Pacific Railway	221	213
99	43½	United Aircraft & Transp't	61⅞	62¼
52	28⅞	United Corporation	34⅞	34¾
49⅜	31¼	United Gas Improvement	37½	36⅝
8⅞	4⅜	United Dry Docks	Unq	Unq
108¾	151⅝	U. S. Steel	168¼	167¼
143¼	49⅞	Vanadium	104⅝	104¾
80¼	38½	Warner Bros. Pictures	39	39½
201	124¼	Westinghouse E. & M.	150¾	148¾
72⅜	51⅝	Woolworth	60¾	59⅛
		Call Money	2%	2%

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WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

One would not think of residing in, or doing business on a large, or even moderate scale, in any country without making a serious effort to know and understand the political, business, financial and professional leaders of that country. This is particularly true of China where shifting political and economic conditions are always linked up with individuals who thus exercise tremendous influence upon the course of events.

As a direct result of the desire to know the individuals who are leaders of affairs, private and governmental, there has been published in practically every country a book popularly known as "Who's Who," which contains biographical sketches of the great and near-great. Thus we have "Who's Who in America," Who's Who in Great Britain," "Who's Who in Japan," Germany, France, Italy, and so on.

The compilation of a "Who's Who in China," containing the pictures and biographical sketches of political, business, financial and professional leaders of China in the English language. was started in 1917, some thirteen years ago. The first volume, published in 1918, contained only 59 biographical sketches, but the second volume, published in 1920, contained 153. Since that time the book has grown until the volume published in 1926-1927 contained more than 500 biographical sketches. In 1928 a supplement was issued containing more than 100 sketches of new leaders, chiefly these who emerged as a result of the Nationalist Revolution which brought new figures to the helm in both business and politics.

Work has now started on the 1930 edition, which will be the most ambitious publication of the kind ever attempted in Asia. It will be all-inclusive in that will include a complete record of all leaders in the country in the fields of politics, business, finance and the professions. It will be well bound, printed on good paper stock, 8-in by 10½-in, of more than 1,000 pages, and will be a welcome addition to any business office or home library.

The value of this book will immediately be realized by all foreigners as well as Chinese who are interested in the commercial, financial and political affairs of China, due to the vital nccessity of knowing intimately the men who are directing the affairs of contemporary China.

Owing to the heavy expense of publication, it is necessary to know as far as possible, how many copies will be desired by the public, hence this offer of a reduced price to advance subscribers of $10 a copy, the price after publication being $12, (Chinese Currency).

Please fill out the attached form and mail immediately.

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MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY
Publishers of
WHO'S WHO IN CHINA
(Biographies of Prominent Chinese)
38 Avenue Edward VII
SHANGHAI.

Shanghai,.....1930.

Please enter order for.....copies of Who's Who in China" at the pre-publication price of Mex. $10 a copy. Check is attached herewith.

Name.....
Address.....

NOTE: *In case they are not already included, I would recommend the inclusion of the biogrdphies of the following Chinese in the forthcoming edition of Who's Who:—.....*
.....
.....

PUBLICATIONS ON SALE

at The China Weekly Review

The Mineral Industry of the Far East—Economic and Geological Report on the Mineral Resources and Mineral Industries of the Far Eastern Countries: China with Manchuria, Japan with its dependencies, Korea and Formosa; Russian Far East, Philippines and Indo-China, and General Survey of the Far Eastern Mining Industry on the background of the World's Mineral Market. By Boris P. Torgasheff, Sometime Lecturer of the Peking National University and Commercial Attache in China. Price: Mex. $ 20 in China; Gold $10 in U.S.A., £ 2 in Europe. (including postage.)

The China Weekly Review

New China Edition—A magazine supplement to the China Weekly Review, both in English and Chinese. Contains opproximately 240 pages with 100 illustration. Issued in commemoration of the efforts which have been exerted over a considerable number of years to bring about the development and modernization of the Republic of China. Contributions by leaders in their respective fields.....Price $ 1.00

Who's Who in China, Supplement to the Third Edition—Containing some eighty pictures and biographical sketches of Chinese in various fields of endeavour in government service and civilian life who have come into prominence in the past three years since the publication of the standard volume "Who's Who in China." Stiff cover.....Price $ 2.50

National Government, Nanking

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